

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 10th February 1912.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[Corrected up to the 31st August 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Karmakar, age 34	1,000
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 56; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahman, age 48; Satyendra Kumar Bose.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura ...	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.A., Brahmin, age 50; Biswanath Mukherji, B.L., age 48 years, Brah- man.	400
4	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ..	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, age 45 years; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 40; Mani Lal Banerji, age 35.	17,000
5	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Bolpur ...	Do.	Raj Ranjan Sen Gupta, age 45	732
6	"Birbhum Varta"	Suri ...	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	943
7	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha ...	900 to 1,000
8	"Chhabbis Pargana tavana."	Bhawanipur	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 28.	500
9	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura ...	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45	1,200
10	"Dainik Chandrika"	Calcutta ...	Daily	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	500
11	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Pundit Nibaran Chandra Bhatta- charyya, Brahmin, age 55 years.	1,400
12	"Hindustan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 40 ...	1,000
13	"Hitavadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Anukul Chandra Mukherji, Editor; Jogendra Kumar Chatterjee and Manindra Nath Bose, Sub-Editors.	30,000
14	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 36; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	About 200
15	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do.	Biswar Mukherjee, age 47, Brahmin	500
16	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do.	Gopal Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 50.	500 to 600
17	"Khulnavasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 40.	500
18	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 34.	500
19	"Medinipur Hitaishi"	Midnapore	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, age 36; Akbar Khan.	1,000
20	"Muhammadi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	162
21	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Murshidabad	Do.	Rev. Lall Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 52.	200
22	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajkumar Sen, Baidya, age 28	3,000
23	"Nayak" ...	Ditto ...	Daily	Madhusudhan Jana, age 43 ...	200
24	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Weekly	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 37	600
25	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do.	Sosi Bhushan Banerji, Brahmin, age 46	About 450
26	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do.	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 46; Banku Behari Ghose, Goals, age 40.	650
27	"Prachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Kamakhyia Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 62.	508
28	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 40.	About 700
29	"Pratiker" ...	Berhampore	Do.	Satya Kinkar Banerji, Brahman, age 35.	600
30	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia ..	Do.	Sarat Kumar Mitra; Bihari Lal Ray, B.A.; Saroda Charan Mitra, chief contributor.	1,000
31	"Ratnakar" ...	Assansol ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das ...	600
32	"Samsaj" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Shiva Nath Sastri, M.A.; Ramenanda Chatterjee, M.A.	10,000
33	"Samay" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahman, age 38.	2,000
34	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto ...	Do.		
35	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya- Ananda Basar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Do.		
HINDI.					
36	"Bara Basar Gazette"	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Chaturbhuj Aditihya, Brahman, age 30 years.	800
37	"Bharat Mitra"	Ditto ...	Do.	Sew Narain Sing, age 39; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48	3,200

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
HINDI—concluded.					
38	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Patna ...	Weekly	Nand Kisor Das Surma, age 33 ...	600
39	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 37 ...	1,000
40	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Banahi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott ...	1,300
41	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 38 ...	1,000
42	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Parandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 29 ...	1,000
43	"Lakshmi" ...	Gya ...	Monthly	Madho Prasad, age 32 ...	300 (This run- ber 4000 ates.)
44	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	B. K. Tekrovala, Hindu, age 40 ...	600
45	"Mithila Mihir" ...	Darbhanga ...	Do.	Bishno Kanta Jha, ...	500
46	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 41 ...	500
47	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Weekly	Shukhl Narain Panday, Brahmin, ...	1,000
48	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa, Sew Narsingh Lall, ...	300
49	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Munaffarpur ...	Do.	Sangaswar Prasad Sarma, Babhan by caste. ...	200
PERSIAN.					
50	"Name-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin." ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 60 ...	1,000
URDU.					
51	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	Weekly	Syed Ahsan, Muhammadan, age 40 ...	600
52	"Darus Sultanet" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quasi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 37. ...	400
53	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 60. ...	600
URIA.					
54	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagirathi Misra, Brahmin, age 43
55	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Deogarh (Bamra) ...	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnai, Ohara, age 36.
56	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Kasinath Panda, Brahmin, age 36 ...	300
57	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 49 ...	400
58	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy ...	300
59	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmakar, age 47. ...	600

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 24th August 1911.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	"Hindi Biharee"	Bankipore	Weekly.	... Sheikh Abdur Rahim, Muhammedan.	
	"Bajrangi Samachar"	Jamora (Gaya)	Monthly.		
	"Sulabh Samachar"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Moslem Hitaishi"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Vartavaha"	Ranaghat	Weekly.		
	"Viswadut"	Howrah	Weekly.		
	"Rajsahti"	Parulia	Weekly.		
	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Mahamaya"	Chinsura	Weekly.		
	"Durbar Gazette"	Calcutta	Weekly.		
	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Weekly.		
	"Bharat Mitra"	Calcutta	Daily.		
	"Birbhum Vasi"	Rampurhat	Weekly.		
	"Teli Samachar"	Barh	Monthly.		

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th January reproduces a speech delivered by a student of "Maktab Akhvat Kazmin" in which the speaker,

An address.

after describing in detail the Italian and the Russian aggressions in Tripoli and Persia, and the deplorable condition of the Arab and Persian families in those places, says that the people who have got strength enough to lament for the misery of their co-religionists should remember their hardships and misery and mourn for them. They should also take lesson from the fate of those unfortunate people, and should not think themselves safe from the infidels. They should be intelligent enough to understand that the enemies do not want to conquer the countries only. They want to blot out Islam. If they do not wake up even now or hesitate to sacrifice their lives and wealth there will be neither Arabia nor Persia, neither Mecca nor Medina, neither Kaaba nor the Koran, neither places of worship nor Islam, neither learned men nor Syeds, etc.

The speech concludes with the following exhortation to the Muhammadans:—

For God's sake and for the sake of the Prophet and the holy Imams awake and arise! Pity Islam; don't give away what was obtained by the Prophet and his companions with such difficulty. Unite together and devise means for the safety of your country and religion. This is not the time for finding fault or criticising each other but to sacrifice your lives for the sake of Islam. Read the telegrams of the different towns of Persia and look to the Persians, they are all unanimously crying "Death or Independence." Have courage and help them with your money which may please your God and the Prophet.

2. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th January writes:—

Future of Islam.

Considering the impending danger to Islam, the politicians are unanimous in holding that if the Muhammadans continue to be indifferent any longer, not only its sovereign Power but Islam itself would be blotted out from the face of the Earth. If Italy and Russia get success over Turkey and Persia, not only the sovereignty of Islam would come to an end but Islam itself would be effaced (from the face of the Earth), the Koran would be neglected, God's house (the Kaaba) would be pulled down, and the holy sepulchres of the Prophet, the faithful Caliphs and the holy Imams would have no trace left. All this appears from the speeches of Italian Bishops, and the statesmen of Europe as well as the journals of Italy. They (the Europeans) openly say and write that the fall of the sovereignty of Islam is quite necessary for the protection of Europe from future dangers. The plan of the Russian and the Italian invasions would, on close scrutiny, show that it is intended to efface Islam from the face of the earth. An Italian officer had once in his speech said, "It is impossible to efface Islam as long as their places of worship and tombs remain on earth. Therefore, it is necessary for us to follow the policy which the Spaniards and Lord Kitchener adopted in Spain and Sudan." It is to be regretted that the Muhammadans take no warning from these utterances. The duty of the Muhammadans of the world at present is to unite together and save Islam and its spirituality. With the fall of the spirituality of Islam, the Muhammadans would be reduced to the condition of the Jews. The Muhammadans should, therefore, give every help to the spiritual leaders who, on their part, should uniting the people, form a programme for their future work. The foremost duty of the religious leaders of the two principal sects of Islam is to give up those rites and observances which accentuate the difference between the two sects.

In this connection, attention is drawn to what the paper wrote twelve years ago about the learned men, before they commenced their prayer in the

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
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mosques, teaching drills with rifles on their shoulder, to the audience and attributes the present troubles to neglecting that advice.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Jan. 29th, 1912.

3. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th January

Who is to blame and what is the remedy?

charges the members of the Persian Government with selfishness, ignorance, foolish confidence (in enemies) and shameful cowardice, and says that

though the motive of the neighbours was known to them from the very time that they entered into an agreement and fixed their spheres of influence, and though these members had the case of Morocco before their eyes, they did not take any step to warn the people of the gloomy future that awaited them.

Suggesting unity among all classes of people as the only remedy for the present misery of Persia, the paper then says that the spiritual leaders, chiefs of tribes, leaders of the people, ministers, political parties, merchants and villagers may entertain hostility towards each other (if too fond of it) in other matters, but they should join hands at least in protecting the sovereign right of the country and thus prevent the foreigners from entering their harems. Their unity in the cause of their country should be of a practical nature, otherwise mere hue and cry, agitation, false telegram, etc., etc., would avail nothing.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Jan. 29th, 1912.

4. Referring to the fact that the learned men of Persia, while exhorting

Attitude of the spiritual leaders towards the English.

the Persians to turn the Russians out of Persia, advise them to deal fairly with the English, the

Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin [Calcutta] of the 29th January thinks that the English would do well to avoid doing anything which would alienate the hearts of the Persians from them, and considers the presence of the English troops on the Persian coast in Isfahan and Kerman-shah as inadvisable.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Jan. 29th, 1912.

5. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th January

A letter from the spiritual leaders of Persia.

reproduces a letter of the spiritual leaders of Persia, namely Ismail bin Sadruddin Aml, Mammad Kazim Khorasani, Abdullah Masindrani,

Muhammad Husain Alhairi Mazindrani, and Mustafa Al Husaini Al Keshi An-naffi addressed to the learned men, spiritual leaders, Rajas and Nabobs of India, in which they say that Russia and Italy have, without any claim or cause, attacked Persia and Tripoli respectively, and do not show any mercy to any Musalman whether young or old, whether man or woman. Their object is to blot out the tenets of Islam doctrine of unity and the Koran from the face of the earth. They also want to destroy Kaba and convert mosques into Chapels. The inactivity and mutual discord among the Moslems have given them strength and made them bold. We, who are the learned men of Islam, have given orders to the people of Persia that they should shed their blood to the last drop in order to turn the Russians out. We hope that those who have any sense of honour in India (i.e., learned men etc.) would unite together with the Muhammadans in general and help Islam. They would also with their united voice ask their Government to put an end to the tyranny which is being perpetrated by Russia and Italy in Persia and Tripoli. But if the said Government fails to come forward to put an end to that tyranny in those Islamic countries, they should regard that Government also to be in arms against the Muhammadan race, and proceed with it as in case of a Government in arms. It is quite possible to put down this tyranny if the three hundred millions of Musalmans make a united effort in this direction.

The merchants of Bombay have been requested to print and publish the letter in Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Hussainabad, Mahmudabad, Benares, Rangoon, Murshidabad, Asimabad, Hyderabad, Sindh, Madras, etc., etc.,

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Jan. 29th, 1912.

6. Referring to the steps which are being taken by the Persian Govern-

Restoration of peace and order in Fars.

ment to restore peace and order in Fars and on the Shiraz Road, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th January says that peace and

order can be restored in Fars on condition that the family of Kavam is removed from there but this is impossible he being the right hand of the foreigners and they do not like that there should be peace in Fars.

7. Referring to the opinion of some of the Anglo-Indian papers which attribute some selfish motive to the spiritual leader Mirza Ibrahim Mahallati for preaching boycott, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th January says that the said spiritual leader is too holy and too high to be affected by such accusations.

Anglo-Indian papers and Mirza Ibrahim Mahallati.

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
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Jan. 29th, 1912.*

8. Referring to the evil consequences of the Anglo-Russian Convention, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th January says that so long as there was no agreement between Russia and England, Persia had not seen such changes and disorders and the neighbours had had no opportunity for interference, but no sooner the agreement was effected then the English and Russians commenced their interference in the country causing internal revolutions and disorders on the roads and highways. The object of the two Powers in presenting the conditions regarding the loan of four hundred Liras was to have such a control over the Persian Government as would convert Persia into a Protected State like Egypt and Bokhara, and prevent her from bringing a third Power into the field. Assault on the Russian Consul, the appointment of Nasraddowla (already murdered) as Vice-Consul, and assaults on the English deputies, Miss Ross and Mr. Smart were all the consequences of the same agreement. If the foreigners give up interference and withdraw their troops, there would be no disorder and no such incidents. Both Persia and Germany know that all these disorders and disturbances are the two neighbours' own making and it was therefore that on the occasion of Sir Edward Grey's ultimatum of last year such a hue and cry was raised by Germany.

Evil consequences of the Anglo-Russian Convention.

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Jan. 29th, 1912.*

9. Hearing the sad tidings of the English and the Russian aggressions in the south and the north of Persia, specially of the tyranny of the Russians in Tabrez and Azirbajan, and massacre of women and children, etc., the people of Najaf, says the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th January, lamented and mourned for Islam instead of mourning as usual for the martyr Hussein, during the first ten days of the month of Muharram. On the eleventh day of the month a great multitude of the people proceeded towards Persia (?) under the leadership of Ayatullah of Mazindaran, Hujjat-ul-Islam of Ispahan, Mirza Mahdi of Khorasan, Mulla Muhammad Hussein Kamaha, Haji Syed Mastafa Kashaan and Shaik Ishaque of Rasht, etc. Some of the leaders started with their hosts on the 12th and 13th day of the month. These people were joined by the people of Karbala and Kazvin, who were also led by their own leaders. It is also said that Saharuddowla has taken shelter in Kermanshah where he has been joined by Farmanfarma.

Najaf.

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HABUL MATIN,
Jan. 29th, 1912.*

10. Referring to the arrival of the English troops with artillery in Bushire, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th January says that the Governor of the ports will find the task to put down the rising of the people against the English rather difficult, for the Russian tyranny in Azirbajan and Gilan, the arrival of the spiritual leaders in Baghdad, and the unanimity of opinion between the learned men of both the Shia and Sunni sects, as well as between the Arab and others about proceeding to Persia, have created a feeling of hatred against the English and in spite of the fact that the Government of India has refrained from sending any further punitive force to Persia, we are not sure if the English would be able to win the hearts of the Persians considering that English troops are already in the country, however small their number may be.

The English troops in Bushire.

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HABUL MATIN,
Jan. 29th, 1912.*

11. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th January says that the English Government, in order to make good the loss caused by its political mistake in entering into an agreement with Russia, has laid claim to the Persian Gulf which, however, has not been admitted either by Persia or Russia or any other Power. The English have supported their claim by strengthening their navy and army in the Gulf. They have also, on the nominal plea of protecting their Consulates, landed their troops on the Persian soil, which numbers about two thousand from Gavatar to Ispahan and Kermanshah. The object of

The South.

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Jan. 29th, 1912.*

this encroachment on a territory which forms the neutral zone between the two spheres of influence of Russia and England, is to induce Persia and other Powers, to admit their claims over this zone being superior to that of any other Power, and in case of Persia's questioning their right over the free zone, to obtain her consent in an indirect way to the division of the North and the South. But the Persians, who understand all these things, attach no value to the English and the Russian claims, their agreements and their respective spheres of influence. To the Persians Tabrez, Gavatar, etc., are as important as Shiraz, Isphahan and Teheran. The Russian support of the English claim is simply due to the fear lest the latter might object to the Russian diplomacy in the North. Russia also hopes that after gaining supremacy in the north she would find no difficulty in turning the English out not only from the neutral zone but from the whole of the south.

So these two Powers are trying to outwit each other in Persia which alone suffers from their rivalry. Those who would look to the incidents of the past few years and also the demands of Sir Edward Grey in the ultimatum of the last year would come to no other conclusion than that the English are anxious to keep away Germany from the neutral zone (in which alone Persia would have some free hand), and to obtain such rights and concessions there as would deprive Germany of any opportunity to come to Central Asia. But these are idle hopes, the Persians having lost all confidence in the English on account of the policy of intervention and the support which they give to a similar policy of the Russians. Besides the English also want to take the (management of) the road patrol from Isphahan to Bushire along with the Customs of the south into their own hands. Both Persia and Germany have come to know of their intention. The Persians are never willing to make any portion of their country over to them nor to surrender their liberty. At present an influential party in Persia, though knowing that Germany would not be a better ally of Persia than England or Russia, support the policy of increasing German influence in the country. Their argument is that it would take some thirty years for Germany to be in a position to interfere successfully in Persian affairs while Russia and England can intervene any time they like. There is no doubt that the Persians may allow Germany to obtain some influence in their country in way of a counterpoise to the rivalry of Russia and England, and this can be avoided only if the latter recovers the lost confidence of Persia in her by giving up its policy of interference, withdrawing her troops from Persia and prevailing upon Russia to adopt a similar policy. The Persians, though without any organized power, possess natural strength and know politics; they are aware of the rivalry of the Powers and they also know that German influence in Persia at this time is to her advantage, but the Persians have not as yet, lost all confidence in the English, as they have in the Russians, by helping whom the English are bringing Germany nearer to them.

DURBAR GAZETTE,
Feb. 2nd, 1912

12. Referring to the crucifixion of Siquat ul-Islam and other prelates of Islam in Persia by the Russians on the 10th of the last Muharram, the *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February quotes from an English paper which says that all the Englishmen in Persia condemn the Russians for this act of tyranny. How could the selfish Persian Ministers calmly suffer this humiliation and keep the news of it secret for a long time? Those who were so cruelly put to death were all innocent persons and had no wordly ambition. They were not impious and untrustworthy like the other Persians, but merely preached the holy Koran and religious traditions. The Russians put them to death just in the same way as the Jews crucified the pious Christ. Woe be to those wicked and selfish Persian Ministers who could tolerate such oppression at the cost of their country and people. It would be no wonder if these traitors meet the same fate from the Russian swords after the latter have achieved their object.

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Jan. 29th, 1912.

13. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th January says that the people of Shiraz, hearing about the Russian tyranny in Azirbijan and Gilan, have all boycotted Russia and that Mirza Mahallati is trying his utmost to bring about unity among the chiefs and the people in

Result of the Russian tyranny
in the south of Persia.

general. It is hoped that the people of the south, too, would not remain silent spectators of Russian tyranny.

14. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th January lays down that the loss of sovereignty by a country is a gradual process brought about by its stronger neighbour, first by a geographical division of it into what is known as spheres of influence between itself and another rival, and then by annexing the territory under its control on the ground of the incapacity of the Government of that country to manage its own affairs. Lahistan, Madagascar and Morocco have lost their sovereignty in this way. When *Hablul Matin* wrote against Amin-us-Sultan's proposal of taking a Russian loan on condition so fatal to the sovereign right of the country in the time of Muzaffaruddin Shah, some people laughed at it as they did not conceive how the sovereignty of a country could be affected by such a transaction and so long the King, the Ministers and the Courts were all there. Those versed in political knowledge saw ahead and anticipated the result, which appeared when a loan for organization and reform was proposed to Russia and England.

The acceptance of the Russian ultimatum affects the sovereignty of Persia in the same way as the acceptance of the conditions of a Russian loan. Indeed, the Persian Empire lost two of its strongest pillars. One purposely in the time of Mozufferuddin Shah and Amin-us-Sultan, and the other by force during the regency of Nasir-ul-mulk.

15. Referring to the arrival of Mr. Smart in Shiraz, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th January says that the behaviour of the horsemen in Shiraz may excite the people against the Indian troops, so, if the English really desire peace, as they say they do, the first and foremost duty of Mr. Smart should be to send back the troops.

16. Referring to the assault on Mr. Smart, the *Nama-i-Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th January says that the said gentleman started for Shiraz at a time when the people were furious against the English on account of the Russian ultimatums. His first mistake was that he did not inform the authorities (of the Persian Government) of his intended journey, and secondly he lagged behind the horsemen who were with him as guards.

Some people think that Mr. Smart purposely neglected to ask the authorities for help and stayed behind to give an opportunity to Kavam-ul-mulk, who is the right hand of the English in Shiraz, to manage to cause an assault on him for the purpose of affording the English authorities pretext for interference and sending troops to Persia. The nature of the wounds inflicted, which were very slight, goes to strengthen this supposition. The paper, however, rejects the above view and says that the Russians, who have got some influence in the neighbourhood of Shiraz since the appointment of Nasruddowla (already killed) as Vice-Consul, arranged this assault on the English Consul in order to force the English to send their troops, in order to put down those who attacked the Consul and thus prevent their finding fault with the Russians for their tyranny in Azirbijan and Gilan. Besides, Russia also wanted to keep the English engaged with a view to carry out her own object, believing that once involved the English would find it difficult for years to extricate themselves from the affairs in Fars. The paper believes that if the English pick up a quarrel with the people of Fars, they would find it as bitter as the Transvaal war. From Bu-hire to Isphahan there are no less than five hundred thousand riflemen who, taking advantage of hills, etc., can keep any strong foreign Power engaged for years. Russia's further object is to increase the animosity between the Germans and the English, so that the former may find a pretext for interference and afford Russia time to carry out her objects in the north, and then proceed towards the neutral zone. Another object of Russia's might be to create, by the assault on Mr. Smart, a feeling of hatred towards the English in the Persians' hearts, for the Russians are hated by the Persians while the English still command their confidence.

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Jan. 29th, 1912.*

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HABUL MATIN,
Jan. 29th, 1912.*

*NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Jan. 29th, 1912.*

NAMA-I-MUQADDAS
HABIBI MATIN,
Jan. 29th, 1912.

A notice.

17. The *Nama-i-Muqaddas Habibi Matin* [Calcutta] of the 29th January has the following notice:—

NOTICE.

Gentlemen who belong to the party represented by the office of *Habibi Matin* are informed that so long as we are bound by the oath of the Dafaemili (National society) (*vide* para. 135 of the Report for the week ending 3rd February 1912, page 2) they cannot accept office of the Russian Askaniya.

ALPANCH,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

18. *Alpanch* [Bankipur] of the 2nd February compares the oppression and acts of cruelty perpetrated by Rome on the Carthaginians with those of Italy on Tripoli, and

Italy and Tripoli.

says that in time of war with the Carthaginians Tripoli was very weak, and the Carthaginians were obliged to yield and submit to all the demands of the ancient Romans, but the latter being determined to destroy Carthage did all they could to demolish all the houses and killed innocent women and children; but the Tripoli of to-day is inhabited by the valorous Arabs and protected by the bold Turks, and Italy is known for its suffering defeat at the hands of even a timid and wild race. Italy, in spite of the support received from her neighbours to advance, has no courage to do so, and if she at all dares to go forward it is only to turn back.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Jan. 30th, 1912.

19. Referring to the memorial of the Indians residing in Canada to the Government of the Dominions, praying for their equal treatment and privileges with other nations, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 30th January remarks:—

The Indians in Canada.

From the point of view of justice this should be so, but the eyes say that White and Black colours are not the same—Black colour is full of what is untrue while White is the abode of all that is true. And so all the promises of the Great Queen Victoria remain unfulfilled.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Jan. 30th, 1912.

20. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 30th January writes:—

Mania of Salaam.

It is a misfortune of the Indians that they are punished for *salaaming* to a European as well as for not *salaaming* to him. The readers might be aware of the cases at Ahmadnagar and Madras (Chinglepatam).

The Magistrate of Ahmadnagar has issued a circular ordering that all the Indians must salam to all and any European Government servant. It would be well to move a Bill and have it passed in the Viceroy's Council, enacting that even if an Indian Chief does not *salaam* to a European sweeper, he will be punished. Praise be to such British heart and Christian teaching!

NAYAK,
Feb. 5th, 1912.

21. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th February says that cotton-gambling

Cotton-gambling in Calcutta.

houses have spread to all streets and even lanes of Calcutta, and men of all classes and even women are losing their all in this game. Cannot the Commissioner of Police forbid this game? Why do not the inhabitants of the city petition the Government against it?

SAMAY,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

22. In connexion with the Cowan Case, the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the

The sun-set rule.

2nd February asks for the abrogation of the sun-set regulation, which has now ceased to be necessary and is, besides, giving rise to various inconveniences.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

23. Referring to the sentence of imprisonment passed on Mr. Cowan,

Mr. Cowan and the sunset regulation in Calcutta.

a Missionary, for infringing the sunset regulation, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st February says that there was never much justification for the regulation and there is absolutely none now. It was first issued on a slight pretext, and has since then been continued. It ought at once to be withdrawn. Evening is the most suitable time for delivering public speeches in this

country. The regulation not only prevents the holding of political meetings, but also the preaching of religion.

24. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 30th January notices a Bengali Book named "A combat between Ali and Hanuman" published by Siddiqia Gulab

An objectionable book.

Library (Darzipara, Masjid Bari Street, No. 153-1) which has been written in an obscene and filthy language harling abuses on gods and goddesses of the Hindus as well as their revered ancestors. In the opinion of the paper the above book comes clearly under the provision of Section 155A of the Indian Penal Code and, therefore, it refrains from making any quotation to illustrate the tone of the book, for by so doing it would be not only going beyond decency but also participating in the offence committed by the author of the book.

The paper puts the following questions in this connection:—

(1) Will the Oriental Translator report on the said book or this comment of ours on it to the Government? If not, why not?

(2) Has a copy of the book been, as required by law, submitted to the Government? If so, has anybody read it and reported on it to the Government?

(3) Will any Member of the Council have the courage to interpolate Government on this matter? If not, why not?

25. The *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 30th January reports that

Trouble of pilgrims to Gangasagar.

the irresponsible, hard-hearted foreigners in charge of the ship which carried pilgrims to Gangasagar, cast anchor, with their usual want of foresight, or for unreasonable economy, at a distance of several miles from the shore, and the pilgrims were driven to the necessity of landing by hired boats, which caused great disorder, and many lives were lost as the result of sinking of a boat owing to overcrowding.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

26. A recent public meeting held at Gaya under the presidency of Babu Bansi Sinha, in which it was resolved to memorialize the Government for giving to village

Benefits of panchayet system.

panchayets power of trying small cases, managing the village sanitation and education, and electing their representatives for the Legislative Council, has given great satisfaction to the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th February which says that the benefits of the panchayet system is admitted on all hands and the delegation of judicial power to panchayets will save a good deal of time, trouble and money to the litigants.

(c)—Jails.

27. The *Sanyami* [Calcutta] of the 1st February publishes the second instalment of "Prison experiences" written by the

"Jail experiences" of the Editor of the *Pallikitra*.

editor of the *Pallikitra*, Babu Bidhubhusan Bose, as follows:—"After four months' hard work

at grinding wheat, I got heart disease from which I am still suffering. Since getting the disease, I was given light work. When we began to be served with maize, jowra and so forth in our meals, we wanted to weigh the quantity of rice supplied at our meals. It weighed 14 or 15 *chittaks* while the rule is to give 18 *chittaks*. The weights of the kitchen were, moreover, subsequently found to be less than the standard weights by four *chittaks* in each seer. We repeatedly told the Jailor and Superintendent of the shortage of rice, but to no effect. Our complaints, moreover, used to infuriate the warders and induce them to oppress us more. The Jail Doctor used to come to our ward every two or three days, and if anyone happened to fall ill in the intervals he could not get any change of diet till the next visit of the doctor. The diet for a prisoner suffering from fever was half a seer of sago meal, and a *powa* of *belati* milk, and for one suffering from bowel complaints sago and *dahi*.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Jan. 30th, 1912.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Jan. 30th, 1912.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 5th, 1912.

SANYAMI,
Feb. 1, 1912.

The *dahi* of the jail was only white coloured water. Other prisoners could remove to the prison hospital on falling ill, but political prisoners were obliged to remain in their cells, wash their utensils and change "digri" twice, however much they might be ill. Over and above this, there was the persecution of search four times a day. Neither the Jailor nor the Superintendent used to come, so that no complaint could be made. The sepoys were masters of the situation, and they thought that the more they oppressed prisoners, and specially political prisoners, who, according to them, were enemies of the Sarkar, the better they discharged their duty. There was strict guard to prevent us from speaking to each other. This long compulsory silence constitutes the greatest suffering in jail. Political prisoners do not enjoy the privileges which ordinary prisoners enjoy, namely, becoming watchmen, mates and so forth after they have passed a fourth part of their respective sentences.

We had permission to write and receive letters every three months, but, for want of the Jailor's leisure, we seldom enjoyed this privilege at intervals of less than five or six months. Incoming letters used often to be lost, and outgoing ones used not to be posted. On the 6th December 1910, a summons was served on me in jail in connection with a suit brought against me by the Bagerhat Loan Office. The Superintendent gave me permission to write two letters on this special occasion. But the Jailor did not send me papers to write before the 27th. I wrote two letters, one to my pleader and another to the guardian of my household. But none of these letters reached them. On another occasion, the 9th May 1911, I received a letter and a *vakalatnama* for signature. The *vakalatnama* was required for instituting a rent-suit against a tenant of mine. It had reached the jail on the 25th April, but when I received it on the 9th May, the suit had become barred by limitation. We were not permitted to see our "tickets." I knew nothing of the appeals which had been made in my case. We preserved our health as best as could be done under the circumstances of solitary imprisonment, bad diet and so forth. None of the political prisoners was weak-minded. But they could not conquer nature. Bad diet has completely broken the health of most of them. Many of them are suffering from chronic dysentery, fever and piles. Four or five of them have become so dim-sighted as not to be able to distinguish things at night. I have returned with heart-disease, and my eyesight has become so bad that I cannot see at night, even with spectacles with a power of 15."

The writer next describes how European prisoners receive much better treatment than Indian prisoners.

"One day a Jailor told us that maize had improved our health. We were astonished, for at that time we were almost starving. At weigh-time I saw that I actually weighed 105 pounds, but the doctor wrote on my ticket 112 pounds. On my objecting to this, they angrily said "I will write as I desire, why do you see?" On release, I was provided with a piece of cloth 7 cubits by 2 cubits, and a piece of *gamchha* (Indian towel) besides a railway ticket and Rs. 4-6-0. This was too scanty clothing for me, and I was almost frozen on the road between Hazaribagh and the Hazaribagh Road Station. I bought an under-vest and a coat from the bazar at Hazaribagh, but I had no money to buy a warm sheet with.

BNARAT MITRA,
Jan. 3rd, 1912.

28. Since moral improvement is the object of punishment, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd January would have Hindu and Musalman religious preachers appointed in jails to build up the character of their inmates, just as clergymen are appointed for instructing Christian prisoners. This would tend to reduce the number of prisoners, and it is hoped the question will attract the attention of the Government.

(d)—Education.

NAYAK,
Feb. 3rd, 1912.

29. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd February cannot understand why the Director of Public Instruction has issued a circular letter discouraging students from joining the Brahmacharyya Asram founded by Rabindra

The Brahmacharyya Asram at
Belpur.

Babu at Bolpur. Is it out of apprehension that Brahmacharyya may ultimately lead to sedition?

The Dacca University scheme.

30. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 3rd February

writes:—

NAYAK,
Feb. 3rd, 1913.

Bravo, Lord Hardinge! We cannot find language wherewith to acclaim you. It will be no exaggeration to say that such a clever and intelligent ruler we never had in recent times, we stand dumb-founded with amazement at the skill of His Excellency's moves. May he live long!

The Dacca University is likely to be predominantly a Musalman University, while the Calcutta University will remain predominantly Hindu. The establishment of a University at Dacca will reduce the number of Eastern Bengal students at Calcutta. By this one move regarding a University, Hindus and Musalmans will be separated, and the influence of Calcutta on Eastern Bengal reduced; in time, perhaps, it will vanish altogether.

The private colleges in Calcutta will be crippled. The City and Ripon Colleges, in particular, will probably be brought to the point of extinction. Babu Surendra Nath, when the Partition of Bengal was undone, declared that he could now die in peace. If now a University is established at Dacca, and thereby Eastern Bengal students can be kept confined at Dacca, it would be better for Surendra Babu to die. Why we say so, we shall now explain.

Our objections to the Partition of Bengal were mainly two, namely, (1) it would lead to the creation of a difference of language between us and Eastern Bengal and (2) if the police administration were distinct, life would be burdensome to Eastern Bengal Hindus. Under the new arrangement, both these grounds of objection remain. If a University is created, the Education Department will be quite separate, and educational ideals, too, will be different. And we have it on good authority that there will be superior police offices at Dacca as well as a Criminal Investigation Department, so that the police administration of Eastern Bengal will be quite distinct from that of Western Bengal. Say, now, Surendra Nath, what a funny sort of modification of the Partition it has been! Is it not better you were dead now?

Boons—Boons—Boons! We are sick unto death of these boons! Bengal which was one is now cut up into three. Assam will have its Legislature and its Judicial Commissioner. Later on, perhaps the Chittagong district and port will be annexed to Assam. There will be a University at Dacca—the Police Department and the Education Department will be separate. Patna, too, will have its High Court and its University, its Legislative and Executive Councils. Bengalis will continue to be in Assam, Bihar and Bengal, in all the three Provinces. For Sylhet, Chittagong and Goalpara will remain with Assam, and Manbhum, Kissenganj, Balasore and Dhalbhum will go over to Bihar. Thus Bengalis, who were formerly under two Governments, will now be under three. And at the same time, the influence and prestige of Calcutta are utterly lost. What a unique boon! What a funny boon!! Is not the Partition of Bengal undone now! Let Surendra Nath dance in joy now! We do not think any praise is too high for Lord Hardinge, in that he has succeeded in displeasing both Blacks and Whites equally. The European community of Calcutta are as much satisfied with him as are the Indian community. It is true that just after the Durbar, a good many Bengalis were led off their feet. But they are coming to their senses now, the more that the inner secrets are being revealed. If the Dacca University project is preseeded in, it will evoke as strong a protest from the Indians, as the Chamber of Commerce has already sent in. And for that matter, it is not seemly for us to protest. What is to be shall be. When we have been made fools of, it is wisest to keep quiet. So we must call for cheers for Lord Hardinge as a Viceroy. Lord Hardinge is going to Lucknow to hold a levee there. Such levees have rarely before been held anywhere outside Calcutta, and certainly never before at Lucknow. This is a sign that the Capital has been, or is about to be, removed from Calcutta. We know it for certain that Lucknow is to be the capital of the United Provinces. The Viceroy is going to sanctify Lucknow by his visit.

No matter what people may say or do to the contrary, Hindus and Musalmans will no longer be separate in Bengal. We shall try to see that our Moslem brethren get as many Government posts as possible. The *Nayak* is a pro-Musalman paper. So whether you create Universities or do anything

else, we shall respectfully submit thereto, and try to live in concord with our Musalman brethren. It is not possible to keep under the spirit of nationality which has been awakened in Bengal. India will not be captivated by intellect alone; there must be a heart if she is to be won over. We want not capital, or political rights or service or high offices—we want only to live, to live in concord, both Hindus and Musalmans. This longing of ours is sure to be fulfilled.

NAYAK,
Feb. 5th 1912.

31. Bravo! Lord Hardinge, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th February. May victory ever attend your path. Our admiration for you has grown very high. Ordinarily, the world is astonished if one can kill two birds with one stone. But Lord Hardinge has killed three birds with one stone. Indeed a rare act. Bravo! Lord Hardinge, may you live long.

By evolving the scheme of establishing a University at Dacca His Excellency has killed three birds with one stone. By its means—

(1) He separates Eastern Bengal from Western Bengal in the matter of education;

(2) Separates Hindus from Musalmans; and

(3) Does away with occupation of the political Babus of Calcutta.

The Bengali language is still in its making. It has not assumed a stereotyped form. It is not the court-language of the province, nor the language of business-men in it. It is the language of whimsical Babus. It has some currency, simply because the University and the Education Department favour it a little, newspapers published in it have some sale, and educated Bengali ladies cultivate it. A new University at Dacca will divide it into Dacca-Bengali and Calcutta-Bengali. There will remain no unity in literature between Eastern Bengal and Western Bengal. And if education in Eastern Bengal is placed under a separate official, education in Dacca will differ from that in Calcutta. Musalman influence is sure to be supreme in the Dacca University. This will generate differences between Hindus and Musalmans, and this difference will create strong antagonism. Thus, the evil for which we used to blame the Partition of Bengal will continue. The occupation of the political Babus of Calcutta will be gone, because the City College and the Ripon College will lose their Eastern Bengal students. They will no longer be able to influence Eastern Bengal from Calcutta. Many of the non-official colleges in Calcutta will be abolished; and many others will be crippled. The *Sadharan Brahmo Samaj* will have to be removed to Dacca, as also "Sister" *Sanjivani*, and most probably the Indian Association too. But the change to Dacca also, will not be of much use; for there is the powerful Musalman community there which the Babus will find it very hard to tackle with. It was, therefore, with great sorrow that we said, if Surendra Nath must die he ought to die now.

These considerations however, do not perturb our mind. We know that one ought not to adorn oneself with another's ornaments, for the latter may take it away at any time. A nation's fortunes ought not to be built on privileges at the mercy of its rulers. Surendra Nath has spent his whole life weeping at another's door, and even at this, his old age, he has not been able to shake off this habit. The English have come here to rule and to trade, and not on a mission of charity. We ought to be satisfied with what we have gained from the good government of the English, and apply ourselves to improving society and religion. Remember the story of the gnat and the buffalo. A gnat once sat on a buffalo's ear and drank its blood. When flying off after thus feasting on the buffalo's blood the gnat buzzed in the ear of the buffalo, "Forgive me, brother buffalo, for having drunk your blood." The buffalo replied, "Is it so? Very good, very good. Have you, however, been satisfied? I felt nothing." The gnat was abashed and flew away. Now, can you be buffalos? If you can, there will be an end of your sorrows. The biting of gnats will then no longer give you pain. Trash is your politics and trash your agitation. You now know what little power you wield in it! Stop this play; do not show your weakness to others, do not disclose the disorderly state of your society before others. Be it Lord Hardinge or Lord Curzon, all are servants carrying out orders from the representatives of the English people ruling India from London. It is useless being angry with the

servants. The English people rule India with the four-fold instrument of conciliation, gift, punishment and division. It is for you to see, understand and find out the path of your own safety. Accept with a good face whatever the ruling race is pleased to give you.

32. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 5th February declares itself against the Dacca University scheme as unnecessarily creating an educational partition which will

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 5th, 1912.

be even worse than the territorial partition, and will have besides, the effect of lowering the standard of education in East Bengal.

33. Referring to the facilities provided for Muhammadan education in the colleges of Bengal, the *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February says that it is now

DURBAR GAZETTE,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

time for the Provincial Government to distribute the funds allotted for education, so that each section of the community may have its due share and then the Muhammadans will have no grievance. The lack of religious training is very injurious for the young Muhammadans. The Mohsin funds should, therefore, be utilized entirely for that purpose. Moreover the Muhammadans expect to have their due share in the gracious gift of King-Emperor's 50 lakhs for education, and with such sum at disposal the Calcutta Madrasah may be raised to a first class college, with separate classes for technical education.

34. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 5th February points out that there are 740,000 students studying in the schools

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
Feb. 5th, 1912.

under the London County Councils, and asks how many students study in the schools aided by the Municipality of Calcutta, the second city in the Empire? Such is the contrast between England and India!

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

35. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st February advises the Calcutta Improvement Board to consult the experts called from England for the building of the new Capital

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

at Delhi, for some quarters in Calcutta have become so congested and dirty that their improvement is a difficult problem, which needs the services of a skilled mind to solve it.

(h)—General.

36. Referring to the question of the Partition of Bengal, the *Durbar Gazette* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February observes that it is an admitted fact that all the evils were due to this Partition and the Bengalis were so greatly opposed to it that news of discontent reached the years of the King-Emperor George V, who kindly annulled it. The worst of all the consequences of the measure was the growth of ill-feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans, which impeded the progress of the country. Now, we must accept the command of the King-Emperor in good spirit and rest assured that we shall obtain what is due to us as our right as promised by His Excellency the Viceroy.

DURBAR GAZETTE
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

37. The fierce agitation carried on by the Bengalis for the last six years, writes the *Jasohar* [Jasohar] of the 5th February, had reached the distant shores of England, made

JASOHAR,
Feb. 5th, 1912.

the statesmen there anxious, with the result that the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress came to India to show their love for the Indian people. The agitation of the Bengalis has been successful—the Partition of their country has been annulled. They perceive full well that the removal of the Capital to Delhi will do immense harm to Calcutta and all Bengal. They know that it is the desire of many "thoughtful" men to isolate Bengal; for, otherwise, why should Behar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Assam be separated from Bengal in spite of the establishment of a Governor-in-Council in the latter place, when only a few years the popular demand for a Governorship over them all was dismissed, on the ground of want of funds? When six years ago a single

Lieutenant-Governor could govern them all, would it be impossible for a Governor-in-Council to do so now? The Bengalis feel all this. They feel also the loss which is foreshadowed by the Viceroy's announcement that the existing boundaries of the divisions of Bengal will not be altered. But still they are silent. Why? Because success has made them realise their strength, and they have acquired the virtue of self-reliance. They are now thinking of the large question of self-Government for India, instead of diverting their attention to questions of much less importance. Bengal is the political preceptor of all India, so that her thoughts and activities cannot be confined within her own boundaries. Her field of work is all India.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

38. An inhabitant of Goalpara writes in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st February, that in 1874 the district of Goalpara was transferred to Assam from Bengal on merely fiscal considerations. But linguistically, ethnologically, socially and in trend of public mind the inhabitants of the district are Bengalis and not Assamese. The district is also under the Permanent Settlement. The inhabitants of the district are mostly Musalmans, to whom connection with Bengali-Musalmans, who are far more enlightened than they are, is sure to prove extremely beneficial. On these grounds Lord Hardinge is requested to include Goalpara in Bengal. The correspondent, moreover, complains that many public officers are trying their best to prevent Goalpara being included in Bengal. They are adopting various means to increase the census figures for Assamese-speaking people in the district. They are even going so far as to instruct people to call themselves Assamese-speaking.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

39. What a happy day it will be for the Bengalis, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st February, when the two Bengals will be actually united, and Lord Hardinge's announcement in the Mining and Geological Institute has removed the fear, caused by a few interested agitators, of Chittagong being included in Assam. There is, however, cause for sorrow even in the midst of this rejoicing. A perusal of Lord Hardinge's despatch, Lord Crewe's reply to it, and His Imperial Majesty's Proclamation on the subject of the partition of Bengal, led people to think that all Bengali-speaking places would be placed under the Government of Bengal. Now, Lord Hardinge announces that the present boundaries of the divisions of Bengal, Bihar and Assam will not be disturbed, that is to say, Bengali-speaking tracts like Manbhum, Dhalbhum Parganas, the Sonthal Parganas, part of Purneah, Sylhet, Cachar, Goalpara and so forth will not be included in Bengal. This will be doing a great injustice to the people inhabiting these places or doing business in them. We hope that Lord Hardinge will reconsider the matter.

BASUMATI,
Feb. 3rd, 1912.

40. In regard to the Viceroy's reference to the question of territorial changes, at the meeting of the Geological and Mining Institute, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 3rd February remarks:—

We shall not comment on this matter, until we get formal orders of Government. And any comment now would be useless—for what shall be, shall be. All the same, this decision will leave a pang behind, for the Bengali-speaking peoples will not all have been reunited though, that pang may not be so keen as that inflicted by the Curzonian Partition.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

41. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February rebukes the *Biharis* for agitating against the transfer of certain Bengali-speaking areas, like the Sonthal Parganas, Manbhum etc., to Bengal and accuses them of anti-Bengali feeling. The paper also points out the unreasonableness of the idea that Hindus want the retention of these districts in Bengal in order to jeopardise the numerical predominance of Musalmans in the new Presidency, for in that event they would not have asked for the inclusion of Sylhet, where Musalmans greatly preponderate in numbers. In the settlement of this boundary question, Government should not forget that Bengalis are going to suffer greatly by the removal of the Capital to Delhi and by the separation of Bihar. They should, therefore, be conciliated by the entire Bengali-speaking area being kept under one Government. Furthermore, it is desirable that some healthy districts should be retained in the new Presidency.

42. The *Hikvadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February is confident that Government will accept, in its entirety, the logical and just correspondence of the Indian Association regarding the demarcation of the boundaries of the new Bengal Presidency.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

43. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February says that the announcement made by Lord Hardinge of the Government's intention to keep the present boundaries of the divisions of Bengal intact, will not give satisfaction to either the Hindu or the Musalman inhabitants of Sylhet.

MUHAMMADI,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

44. Calling attention to the utterances of Lord Hardinge at Dacca(?) regarding his intention of making no further distribution of districts for constituting the recently

BHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 3rd, 1912.

announced Provinces, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd February reviews the agitation of the Bengalis and Anglo-Indians in this connection, and after pointing out fallacious arguments on which it is founded, says that Government should accept the prayers of the Hindus as well as Musalmans and include Sylhet in Bengal. Its decision about Bihar and Chota Nagpur is all right and needs no change. The Bengalis should give up their greed for Bihar, but try to get Sylhet amalgamated to Bengal.

45. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 5th February will not be quite pleased if Messrs Slacke, Lyon and Shamsul Huda constitute the new Executive Council for Bengal. Sir William Duke and Mr. Greer ought to be Members, and most people would be glad to see Mr. Huda on the High Court Bench.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 5th, 1912.

46. Referring to the demand for a separate High Court and a separate University by the Biharis, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th February sarcastically says that these things are indeed necessary for the new province. A High Court in particular should at once be established in it, and it may for the present be housed in the well-known granary at Patna.

NAYAK,
Feb. 5th, 1912.

47. The *Shiksha* [Arrah] of the 1st February tries to answer the objections to the establishment of a High Court in Bihar by saying that the transfer of half the number of Judges and their office establishment from Calcutta would involve no increase of expenditure as expected.

SHIKSHA,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

Regarding a suitable building the court may be held in the premises where the present civil courts are held in Bankipur as the latter are going to be removed to the Opium buildings. Failing that, it may be located in the new building at Arrah till funds are available for a building at Bankipur, removing the present Arrah court to Settlement office buildings.

As for the loss of income to the Barristers people cannot afford to be sick in order to fill the pockets of physicians. Besides loss of a barrister's income means so much less litigation and consequently happiness to the people. A High Court for Bihar is therefore highly desirable.

48. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February speaks of the hope cherished by the educated Bengalis that the disadvantages under which they now labour in regard to election to the Legislative Council—disadvantages the existence of which was admitted by Sir Edward Baker—will be rectified under the new arrangements as Sir Edward contemplated doing. The Indian Association has lately submitted to Government a petition in this connection, which has already been, however, adversely criticised by the *Englishman*. This paper forgets that the good government and welfare of the country are things in which the children of the soil are quite as much interested as the European merchant. If Government is misled by its arguments into giving the European commercial interests a predominant place in the constitution of the new Bengal Council serious discontent among the people will be created. And the larger influence which the Legislative Council will henceforth exercise under the Delegation Bill will make the situation all the worse if this is done. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Lord Hardinge will proceed with the utmost circumspection.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

49. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st February does not disapprove of the scheme of the formation of the Bengal Legislative Council of the Presidency Legislative Council submitted by the Indian Association of Calcutta, but thinks that it will not satisfy the Muhammadans and that the proposed number of the elected members representing landed interest is larger than it should be. Reducing this number from 4 to 3, one member should be taken from among the Marwari merchants of Calcutta who have in their hands not only the market of Bengal but largely that of the United Provinces also. If the right of returning a member to the Council is granted to them, the different commercial associations of the Marwaris will unite and the Government will be able to know the needs and requirements of the Indian merchant community, which will be productive of good to trade as well as society.

BHARAT MITRA,
Jan. 3rd, 1912.

50. If Reuter is correctly informed the Central Provinces and Berar are, says the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd February, on the eve of getting a Legislative Council, but a Legislative Council is not the only pressing need of those provinces. It requires a superior judicial tribunal, a Chief Court at least, if not a High Court. Is it not open to objection, asks the paper, that the judgment of the Judicial Commissioner should run counter to the rulings of the High Courts of other provinces? But, of course, if high-handedness is desired, a Legislative Council, which would do as it would like, will do a good deal of mischief.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

51. Referring to the rumour that a Judicial Commissioner will be appointed in Assam, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February requests the Government to desist from any such purpose, for a such a change would neutralize the good effect of the annulment of the Partition of Bengal.

HINDI BANGAVASI
Feb. 5th, 1912

52. In the opinion of the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th February those who are fanning the fire of opposition against the transfer of Capital, are treating with disrespect the announcement made by the King-Emperor himself and should, therefore, be muzzled.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 5th, 1912.

53. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 5th February writes that, in spite of all its disadvantages as pointed out by the *Englishman*, Delhi is certain to be the Capital of India, and the only people who will suffer will be the poor Bengali clerks. But there is no help for it.

NAYAK,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

54. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 1st February, writing before the issue of the Press Communique regarding Lord Hardinge's interview with the Muhammadan deputation at Dacca, is puzzled at the mystery attaching to this visit. Why has His Excellency gone over to Dacca? What has he said and done to appease local Musalman sentiment?

In the meantime, the unsuitability of Delhi as a capital is being exposed more and more as each day passes. Fresh water is coming to be scarcer in that city, the soil is saturated with saline efflorescence and, generally speaking, Government has so far recognized the existence of difficulties like this, that it has postponed the construction of the new city till sanitary and town-planning experts have examined the site. All these facts have given rise to rumours that Delhi, after all, will be retained merely as a ceremonial capital, while Calcutta, placed directly under the Supreme Government, will continue to be the real Capital of India, Dacca being used as the head-quarters of the Bengal Governor. It is also surmised that Simla may be made the real Capital of India, and that the Permanent Settlement of Bengal will be abolished to supply money for the new Presidency Government. In short, the conviction is growing on Bengali-Hindus that in spite of the reunion of Bengal, the new arrangements as a whole will bring disaster on them.

NAYAK,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

55. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February writes:—
Not only will the Capital of India be removed from Calcutta—there will be other fun also. Already 20 lakhs of rupees have been laid out on

the purchase of buildings at Delhi. Sir Robert Carlyle has gone over to inspect those buildings; Sir Charles Lukis, the head of the Medical Department with the Government of India, will go to Delhi and, with one puff of his breath, convert the town into a healthy one. Every year the Viceroy's offices will remain at Delhi from the 1st October till the month of May. And the Viceroy himself, like a petted spoilt darling, will live the most luxurious life and move about, inspecting Calcutta, Bombay and Madras by turns. We have not made any protest against these changes and shall not do so either. If you put your hands in the fire, you must get burnt. You will be the persons to suffer from what you do. We only feel somewhat anxious on account of the fate of the Bengali clerks, and for many of them the move to Delhi would mean absolute ruin. But then every one in this world must suffer as he is pre-ordained to suffer. Of what avail would it be for us vainly to wrangle over the matter?

The discussion now is about our united Bengal. Divided Bengal is reunited and then cut up into three pieces—Assam, Bengal and Bihar. Assam will be under a Chief Commissioner, and it will have a Judicial Commissioner soon. He will be the highest judicial authority in Assam and will not be under the control of the High Court. A Legislative Council may be created later on for Assam. For the present, the needs of Assam will be satisfied by the agency of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Bengal will have two Capitals—Calcutta and Dacca. Many of the offices of the Government of Bengal, will be permanently located at Dacca. The Governor of Bengal will have to reside there for at least four months of the year. We hear that one of the Appellate Benches of the High Court will be located at Dacca permanently. Patna will be the Capital of Bihar, though for the present the Government offices will be housed at Ranchi and Hazaribagh. Later on, a separate High Court will be erected at Patna with six Judges. The result of it all will be that Bengal will be cut into pieces and the influence of Bengalis thereby reduced and the predominance of Calcutta destroyed.

We shall now indulge in a little straight talk. We have not the power to say anything against your will or might. If we speak the truth, you cannot tolerate it. We shall not, therefore, any more speak out our inmost feelings, reveal what we really think; we shall acclaim everything that you do. You are going to lay out six crores on building a new Delhi. Well and good. But in every province in India, works of sanitary improvement are in abeyance because of lack of funds. Bengal suffers from want of pure drinking water, its rivers are silting up, the deaths from plague are mounting up week after week, the villages are being depopulated at this season every year, a lakh of men and women die each month of the plague. Have you ever laid out six crores on removing woes and troubles of this kind? If we ask this question with vehemence and press for an answer, we immediately get entangled in the mesh of sedition. Why should we trouble ourselves with these things then? Where it is most dangerous to get offended and hurt, it is best to indulge in ridicule. Therefore to everything that you do, we must say: "Bravo!" "Bravo!" Whatever you are doing and will do is all worthy of praise. We are unfortunate people, whose condition can never, it seems, be bettered. If we can secure service, we shall accept it. If we cannot, we shall die of starvation. That is all. We know that God has his own ways. No matter with what skill a man may make his moves, God finds out new ways of rendering them all futile. We know that India can pay and, therefore, will recklessly be called on to pay.

In conclusion, we shall say one thing to the Viceroy. Too much use of sweet words is apt ultimately to produce a souring effect. We do hunger after sweet words, indeed, but we shall ultimately get sick of them if he addresses them to us too often. He should remember this when next he sells his sweet words. The Bengalis are, indeed, weak and inoffensive, but they are no fools—they understand and see through everything. That is why we Bengali-Hindus have decided not to discuss high politics any more. Henceforth, we shall attend only to considerations connected with our means of livelihood, and with the improvement of the conditions of village existence. And we shall acclaim anything and everything you will do. If you are pleased to have us play the part of sycophants, you will not find us wanting. But

know that we have understood that it is not simply upholding the honour of Bengalis, but crippling them as well. It is not simply yielding the demands of the Bengalis but making beggars of them as well. This much we can see through.

NAYAK,
Feb. 5th, 1912.

56. We do not object, writes the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 5th February, to the Capital being removed to Delhi. But first make

Hurrying to Delhi.

Delhi habitable and then remove there. We know what sort of a place Delhi is. We shall, therefore, make Lord Hardinge responsible if poor clerks, despatched in a hurry to the place, suffer from diseases in consequence. The *Englishman* deserves our thanks for saying this forcibly, and now we hope that the craze for hurrying to Delhi will be lessened. From all that is passing, it seems that the Viceroy will not wait for to-morrow if he can go to Delhi to-day. Why this madness?

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

57. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February writes:—

Lord Minto and the transfer of the Capital.

We do not see that Lord Minto has assigned any reasons for his idea that Calcutta will inevitably suffer from the transfer of the Capital to Delhi. On the other hand, he says that there may be political reasons for the change. If these reasons be serious ones, His Lordship should have supported the change instead of expressing regret at it, as he did, to judge from Reuter's summary.

SAMAY,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

58. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February writes that every

Lord Minto and the transfer of the Capital.

sensible man will echo what Lord Minto has said about the transfer of the Capital as wired by Reuter. But all regrets are now vain. There will be an enormous waste of money over the construction of buildings at Delhi and Patna. Whence will Government find money for all this? It must certainly have come upon some hidden store of wealth.

HINDI
BANGAVASI,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

59. Noticing the dissatisfaction of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at

Transfer of Capital and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

the transference of the Capital to Delhi as expressed in the recent meeting of its members, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th February asks the Chamber to consider as to what would be the result of their protest when the whole of India approves of the change.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 6th, 1912.

60. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 6th February thinks that

The Chamber of Commerce and the Delhi Changes.

the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, consisting as it does of a body of most selfish money-grabbers, could not have been expected to take any other view of the Delhi changes than what it has taken. But all the same, Mr. Peter Swan's excesses are astounding. He attributed bad motive to Government in a seditious way most unjustifiably. It is to be hoped Government will not overlook his conduct. It is a telling commentary on 20th century western morality that a body of men who most selfishly stood aloof from the Bengalis when Bengal was partitioned in 1905, should now be calling on them for help—simply because their own interest are jeopardised.

JASOHAR,
Feb. 7th, 1912.

61. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 7th February says that an attempt to

The Calcutta Museum.

remove the Museum, which is one of the glories Calcutta, from the city will evoke universal protest from Bengal.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

62. One Upendra Nath Rakshit writes in the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the

Manbazar in the Manbhum district

1st February, to the effect that the Manbazar thana in the Manbhum district should be transferred to the Khatra chowki in the Bankura District as its transfer to this chowki will remove a great inconvenience of its inhabitants who are now removed from their present head-quarters, that is to say, Purulia, by 29 miles.

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
Feb. 24th, 1912.

63. The *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the 24th January hopes

A prayer.

Government will accede to the prayer of some local notabilities to move the seat of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division from Calcutta to Murshidabad.

64. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapur] of the 5th February hopes that the Government will at once allay the anxiety in the public mind in Midnapur, by letting the public know what truth there is in the rumour that the district is

Rumour of a partition of Midnapur.

going to be partitioned.

65. The *Chinsura Vartavaha* [Chinsura] of the 4th February urges on the Government the necessity of reducing the number of Civilian in India on administrative and economic grounds, and to this end the suspension of the Civil Service Examination for some years.

Wanted a reduction of the number of civilians in India.

The entire administration has been swamped with Civilians: so large, indeed has their number grown that, whether in Government offices or in municipalities or in co-operative credit societies, we find the Civilian invariably present. To make room for new comers every year, inexperienced beardless youths are promoted to highly responsible posts, with the result that the country abounds in Joint Magistrates, Commissioners and District Judges, who do not know their work and consequently commit grave mistakes. There is, moreover, a strange rule that a Joint Magistrate may officiate for a District Judge. In these days of retrenchment, a reduction in the number of Civilians will also effect a good deal of economy. Able and experienced Indian Officers can very well manage the work of all departments of administration in a district. Experienced Deputy Magistrates prove better officers than Joint Magistrates, and Sub-Judges are better Judges than Joint Magistrates officiating as District Judges. Why not re-introduce the system of appointing Statutory Civilians? The idea that the ranks of Statutory Civilians do not contain officers competent to become Judges of the High Court or Divisional Commissioners, is a mistaken one. Did not Mr. Brajendra Nath Sil work for 20 years as a District Judge with great ability?

66. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February writes that a statement lately presented to the Indian Legislative Council by Sir James Meston, at the request of the Raja of Dighapatia, shows that, though Indians occupying high posts (i.e., posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 a month and upwards) have increased in number during the past 10 or 20 years, the rate at which they have increased is less than that at which those occupied by Europeans have increased. This is a sad commentary on the education imparted by Government during a century and a half, and a bad fulfilment of the promise held out in Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858, of fitness irrespective of race being made the condition of employment in the public service. Indians bitterly resent the fact that the loaves and fishes of office still go to Europeans, and the crumbs only are left for them. And they hope for better days, when the highest offices in the land will be open to them as freely as they are now to Europeans.

67. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 3rd February cordially approves of the selection of Messrs. A. Chaudhury and Hasan Imam to be High Court Judges.

68. Referring to the rumour that Mr. A. Chaudhury, Mr. Hassan Imam, Mr. Teunon and Mr. Richardson will be appointed Judges of the Calcutta High Court, the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February says that Maulvi Syed Shamsul Huda has the best claim of all Musalmans to sit on the High Court Bench. A judgeship for him will give the Musalmans greater satisfaction than a Membership of the Bengal Executive Council which, it is rumoured, the Government intends conferring on him.

69. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February writes:— We are glad to hear that Mr. Payne has been appointed Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. He has already obtained some experience of Calcutta as Deputy Chairman of the local municipality, in which capacity he gave general satisfaction.

70. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February writes:— We cordially approve of the selection of Sir A. Earle and Mr. W. J. Reid for the Chief Commissionership of Assam and of Mr. Reid to be his Chief Secretary, as of good augury for the new province of Assam.

MEDINI BANDHAV,
Feb. 4th, 1912.

CHINSURA VARTAVAHA,
Feb. 4th, 1912.

SAMAY,
Feb. 2nd, 1911.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA
Feb. 3rd, 1912.

MOSLEM HITAIISHI,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Jan. 30th, 1912.

71. While welcoming the new Governor of the Bengal Presidency the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 30th January quotes the well known line from the Hindu epic the *Ramayana* which means "Who-so-ever becomes the King, it does not matter; for I shall not be made a queen, but remain a maid-servant as ever."

Will ever come such a Governor, further asks the paper, as may repeal the laws that are in several ways repressing the people? Is there any such devotee of justice and hero of virtue as would release the men that have been imprisoned without cause? If not, what is then the people's concern? Sheep is meant to supply wool and meat, but itself to live on dry leaves only.

BANGAVASI,
Feb. 3rd, 1912.

72. Referring to the speech recently delivered by Lord Carmichael at Madras in which His Excellency declared that he would always have an open mind for all disputed questions, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd February says that His Imperial Majesty has appointed him as Governor of Bengal because he has felt the necessity for the new Presidency having such a ruler at a time when the public mind is naturally divided on the subject of the new changes. We, continues the writer, therefore hope that Bengal will be happy under His Excellency's rule and we cordially welcome him to the *masnad* of the new Presidency. Our only request to him is that, whenever any question affecting the Hindu religion will arise during his time, he may consult the opinion of true Hindus, instead of the opinion of the pseudo Hindus, who generally pass themselves off as true Hindus with the authorities.

SULABH SAMACHAR,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

73. The *Sulabh Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February points out that had a Civilian been eligible for the office of Governor of Bengal, the public choice would unanimously have fallen on Sir William Duke; as, however, that is not to be, it is a matter of great rejoicing that the nominee is Sir T. Gibson-Carmichael, who, during the short time he has been in Madras, has won the hearts of the local public by his sympathy with Indian aspirations, a sympathy of which he gave a good example when he wanted to appoint Mr. A. R. Banerjee, C.I.E., to be his Private Secretary.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

74. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st February takes the Eastern Bengal Landholders' Association to task for omitting to express joy at the annulment of the Partition of Bengal in their address to His Excellency Lord Hardinge. These zamindars, who have not the courage to thank a benefactor, have in this address demanded a right to send representatives to the Legislative Councils, one for every Division. When their position is such that they cannot express their independent opinion, why should they think of sitting in the Council, and find themselves at sea between their sense of duty on the one hand and fear for officials on the other?

HITAVADI,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

75. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February writes:—
"The crookedness of the officials." We have already said that the modification of the Partition of Bengal has greatly dissatisfied and perturbed the officials of Eastern Bengal. The late debate at Dacca on the presentation of an address of welcome to Lord Hardinge has disclosed how these officials are trying to conceal the fact that the public rejoice at this modification. Again, the Narayanganj Municipality agreed, both Hindus and Musalmans, to express pleasure at the raising of Bengal to the status of a Presidency Government. And yet Mr. Glen, a European jute trader and Chairman of the Municipality, objected to such opinion being expressed. What right had Mr. Glen, as Chairman, to run counter to a proposal unanimously adopted by the Commissioners?

The truth is that differences may not exist between Hindus and Moslems, but they have been brought out by the efforts of European officials and of European traders and journalists who follow their lead. It is a pity that simple-hearted Musalmans should be misled by their captivating language into raising a conflicting cry, and thereby injuring the interests of the country. Through the opposition of the officials, a combined effort of Moslems and

Hindus at Faridpore to receive the Viceroy and express rejoicings at the reunion of Bengal, came to naught.

The officials at Chittagong, again, are trying to create trouble. With the co-operation of certain local selfish people, they are engineering an agitation to keep Chittagong with Assam, as its port. The local public are of course in a panic, as a consequence.

We hear that the officials are trying to thwart those who are trying to bring Sylhet into Bengal. Reports have reached us of similar conduct on the part of the officials in Goalpara. Not only this. The officials are instigating a set of abject sycophants to raise a counter-agitation against the public. The Hakims in the Sonthal Parganas, also, are trying to prevent the authorities from coming to know the views of the local people on this subject. What is the cause of such conduct on the part of the officials? Cannot they bear to see the people contented, peaceful and well off? Or is it that they mean to prove that the undoing of the Carzonian Partition has brought trouble instead of peace to the country?

76. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February says that at

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

The Dacca addresses to Lord Hardinge.

Dacca Lord Hardinge has spoken mainly about the annulment of the Partition of Bengal in reply to the addresses, which had, however, avoided refer-

ence to the subject on the ground of its being "controversial." All Eastern Bengal is rejoicing at the Royal boon. In this state of things, we are unable to make out what sort of loyalty those people have through whose effort the said addresses contained no reference to His Imperial Majesty's gift to Bengal, and no expression of gratitude to the Viceroy who had been mainly instrumental in securing it.

77. Reproducing in brief what His Excellency the Viceroy said in his

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

The Viceroy and the Indian industries.

speech at the last anniversary of the Geological and Mining Institute of India, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st February concludes with the following

observations:—

The speech is of great importance not for mine-owners alone but equally for the Indian people in general, for His Excellency has laid down the policy which the Government of India is to pursue under his administration. The country will be greatly benefited if we Indians, understanding the good intention of the Government, co-operate with them in effecting the proposed reforms. The time has come when we should give up all conflict and join hands in the service of the mother-country. We do not mean to say that what the Government proposes to do is sufficient to satisfy our aspirations; far from it. But wisdom lies in securing what is within reach before demanding for more.

The paper here recalls the advice given by Mr. Tilak to the extremist party in his speech at Calcutta that although their demand was for the entire loaf and they could never be satisfied till they got it, they should first accept any part of it that be offered to them before they demand for the remaining. They did not listen to his advice and readily reaped its consequence. Now, let us co-operate the paper urges with Government and their officials, in order to obtain what we possibly can under the good administration of Lord Hardinge, for every Indian patriot is quite at one with His Excellency in desiring the industrial and commercial advancement of the country.

"The Barakar Iron Works and the newly-opened Tata and Steel Works are the signs of fresh industrial development. They are pioneer industries and the road which they are hewing out should lead India to take her place atlast among the great manufacturing countries of the world. I wish them most cordially every success.

Quoting the above passage from His Excellency's speech the paper asks—what more do we want?

78. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th February is highly

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 5th, 1912.

Rumoured resignation of Lord Hardinge.

gratified to learn from the English journal the *World* that the rumour of Lord Hardinge's intention of resigning his office for climatic reasons, has

no foundation.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

79. The *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st February is highly gratified to see the religious sentiments of a community being respected by the Government, inasmuch as the currency of the new rupee has been stopped because of the figure of an elephant in it being suspected by the Muhammadans to be that of a hog.

The paper takes this opportunity, when fresh rupee coins are going to be struck, to request the Government to give a place on them to Nagri also, which the Hindus, who constitute two-thirds of the Indian population, regard as their sacred script and the absence of which on the coins has given them so much pain. This is a request which in no way can displease the Muhammadans, for it does not go against their Urdu, while it will afford gratification to the Hindus.

If this prayer of the Hindus is not listened to even now when fresh coins are going to be minted in regard to the Muhammadan sentiment, the journal would conclude that the Hindus, under the British rule, are destined for ever to suffer humiliation in favour of the Muhammadans.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

80. What has the expedition sent to the Abors achieved is the question asked by every educated Indian, observes the

Abor Expedition.

Hitavarta [Calcutta] of the 1st February. Has this expedition added feathers to the reputation of the British Lion? It has cost us 22 lakhs but no good has resulted, except a collection of some insects.

BHARAT MITRA,
Feb. 3rd, 1912.

81. Referring to the Abor expedition the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 3rd February writes:—

The Abor Expedition.

The Abor expedition was sent by the Secretary of State with a great blow of trumpets and total disregard of the Parliament Act of 1858. From the preparations made at the time the expedition was announced, it appeared that they meant the total annihilation of the Abors, but from the news that is being received now it appears that it has gone for some geographical investigation, or rather to have a trip in the forest. But the Indians have had to pay some 22 lakhs of rupees for them. The consequences of acting against public opinion cannot be otherwise. The way in which this expedition is justified in Parliament remains to be seen.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

82. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st February hopes that Government will accept the proposal made by the National Chamber of Commerce to the effect that the deposit of one

The Insurance Bill.

lakh of rupees to be paid by every Life Insurance Company in India under the proposed Insurance legislation should be taken in instalments. Government should also treat European and Indian Companies equally by taking deposits from both.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 5th, 1912.

83. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th February strongly supports

Stoppage of indentured labour.

Mr. Gokhale in his intention to move a resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council for the stoppage of indentured labour being supplied by India to foreign countries and hopes that the majority of the Members will vote for it.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

BIRBHUMVASI,
Feb. 1st 1912.

84. Referring to Lord Hardinge's appreciative reference to the Bengali's loyalty in his recent speech at the Mining and Geological Institute, the *Birbhumvasi* [Rampurhat] of the 1st February says:—

Lord Hardinge on the Bengali's loyalty.

His Excellency's words are sweet as nectar. We do not know how to thank him adequately for this. We ought by all means to try to be worthy of such love and trust as His Excellency entertains for us.

85. Noticing the deep impression which the loyalty and enthusiasm of the Bengalis made on the mind of His Majesty the King-Emperor as expressed by His Majesty to a London correspondent at a garden party in the Calcutta Government House, the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st February says with emphasis that had His Majesty been able to spare more of his valuable time in visiting other parts of India, he would have witnessed that Indians in no part of the country are a bit behind their Bengali brethren in welcoming their sovereign.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

86. How is it, asks the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st February, that the number of political cases has risen since His Majesty has left India? The Government should now proceed on the policy of "let bygones be bygones," giving the Indians a fresh start in the field of action.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

87. Now that His Excellency the Viceroy himself has expressly recognized the devoted loyalty of the Indians, writes the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st February, the retention of repressive laws, such as Press Act, is not only unnecessary but also undesirable, for when a new era of sympathy and confidence has begun, as the Viceroy said, the laws which remind of the past evil days should no longer be retained on the Statute Book.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

88. Reviewing the increase in the income of the several Railways in India, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 30th January says:—
The Railway Companies in India are carrying away the country's wealth.

MARWARI,
Jan. 30th, 1912.

89. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February thinks that the idea that the Permanent Settlement will be annulled in order to find money for the large expenses entailed by the recent territorial redistribution, is merely a figment of the imagination. If any such thing is seriously contemplated it will add greatly to the public discontent in Bengal.

HITAVADI,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

90. India would have been happier to-day, says the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 30th January, had our Muhammadan brethren been cautious enough to escape being misled since the time of Lord Dufferin or Sir Charles Elliot. But now that they have at last opened their eyes, the Hindus will be very glad to embrace the separated brethren forgetting all their faults in the past, only if the latter come forward to join them; but they (the Hindus) are not prepared now to request, solicit and pray to the Muhammadans for this as they did in the past.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Jan. 30th, 1912.

91. We regret, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 1st February, that while efforts are being made all over India to build a great Indian nation, and even His Imperial Majesty has insisted on the necessity of all Indians working in concert, the Musalmans of Bengal have raised notes of discord. They have demanded half the posts in the public service for themselves. The Hindus do not object to this, but the Musalmans should know that qualification and not religion is what is primarily needed in many posts in the public service. Moreover, service is demoralising, and ought not to be sought largely by any people.

SANJIVANI,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

As regards the demand to allot half the educational grant to Musalmans, we are unable to make out what the Musalmans desire, and how the Government can fulfil it.

The demand for half the seats in the Legislative Council and on District and Municipal Boards is also incomprehensible. It is a pity if, in spite of their enjoying the privilege of special representation on the Legislative Council, the Musalmans are unable to send an adequate number of representatives to the Council, moreover; where is the necessity for special representation? Now-a-days we often hear of the necessity for representing Musalman interests, but we are unable to make out how Musalman interest differs from Hindu interest in Legislative Councils and Municipalities and District Boards. All laws and orders passed in regard to them apply equally to Hindus and

Musalmana, either for good or for bad. What is wanted is that the country should be represented on them by able, independent, courageous and patriotic men, be they Hindus or Musalmans. Has it never happened that Hindus have elected a Musalman? Did not the Hindus of Eastern Bengal unite with the Musalmans to return a Musalman Member to their Legislative Council last year?

If the Musalmans must have special representatives everywhere for guarding their own interest, why should not all classes, castes and communities also in the country enjoy a similar privilege for guarding their individual interests? We request our Musalman brethren to cease creating differences between them and Hindus. A new era has dawned on Bengal, and the Musalmans in the country should follow the example of Bihari Musalmans and work in concert with Hindus.

SAMAY,
Feb. 2nd, 1912.

92. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 2nd February writes that the Mussalman demands lately made through the Calcutta Central Muhammadan Association about a separate grant for Moslem education, about the reservation of public offices for Moslems &c., are all unjust. All these claims are based on the numerical preponderance of Moslems. What if Hindus are to put forth similar claims on the ground that they pay a larger share of the revenue than Musalmans? Some of these unreasonable demands were indeed, conceded after the Partition, but it is folly to imagine that all officials are like Lord Curzon and Sir J. B. Fuller, the Shaista Khan of modern days.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Jan. 30th, 1912.

93. Mutual good-will between the rulers and the ruled, writes the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 30th January, is highly essential for the well-being of a country; but where the interests of the two parties are at variance, the achievement of such good-will is to a certain extent unnatural.

Can anybody who is sane and not an enemy to the people, oppose the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill? But we see most of the very people who are maintained on the crumbs given by India oppose it.

One gives crumbs to a dog and the latter in return watches one's house. But our bulldogs are fed only to howl and frown. When such is the case it is hardly possible to bring about sincere and genuine good-will between the rulers and the ruled—we do not talk of affectation and show.

Much (good) cannot be expected from the King alone, so long as his (whole administrative) machine is not honest. In spite of so many strict rules and regulations, the most trifling business cannot be done in a court without blackmailing. For a claim of ten rupees, one has to spend twenty. Of one's own deposits or interest thereon, one gets no more than 75 per cent. when withdrawing. Under such conditions poor subject must always be in trouble and can have no happiness.

There are many such broad facts which should receive the fullest attention. But who is to do that? The cost of a conversation with an official is so high that one scarcely feels inclined to seek it.

Eight annas for a stamp and Rs. 4 for a vakil, is the price to be paid for approaching a magistrate of the lowest rank. And still he has no time to listen to all the facts.

What sort of justice is it on the part of the Government to make a lover of knowledge deposit one or two thousands—a sum equal to his whole capital, if he proposes to start a printing press, giving him interest at the rate of not more than 0-4-0 or 0-4-6 per cent.? Over and above this, the interest for six months on a deposit of a thousand which actually reaches your pocket, does not amount to more than 14-0-0 instead of 17-0-0 or 17-8-0. Justice so dear, the people so poor; and to add to these, opposition of the Government officials against the proposals of those who are endeavouring to make the people educated and qualified! What India can do under such depressing circumstances is beyond what we can understand.

By what we said above we do not mean any reflection on any particular community, class or individual of any colour or in any capacity. Our object is simply to place before the peoples of God the real and ungarbled statement of the situation as briefly as possible.

94. Referring to the note of alarm struck by the *Englishman* as to the probability of the disappearance of caste differences among the Hindus, for the reason that this would make them more united and, consequently, administration over them more difficult, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 5th February says that the bulk of the orthodox Hindus themselves is equally alarmed at this prospective evil, though for quite different reasons, and the only way to avert this calamity and to save the Hindus from falling a prey to Western temptations and to prevent them from destroying their social order, is the introduction of religious education, which will make the Hindus know and understand their religion and thus bring about real unity among them.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Feb. 5th, 1912.

95. Three or four years back the newspapers here, says the *Hitavarta* [Calcutta] of the 1st February, were engaged in a prolonged discussion regarding the scope of constitutional agitation, put the question as to how far an agitation is constitutional and at what stage it ceases to be so remains as unsolved to-day as ever. In India, it depends wholly upon the individual opinion of a judicial officer, for the Nagpur patriot, Mr. Kolhatkar, was sent to jail for publishing a speech of Mr. Arabinda Ghosh which was declared to be free from objection by the learned Judge of Alipur.

HITAVARTA,
Feb. 1st, 1912.

Further, dwelling at some length on the situation in Ireland, where the Protestant community of Ulster is showing open hostility to the Government on the question of Home Rule, threatening to resort to violence for which it has already commenced preparations, the journal shows the vast difference between the political conditions of England and India. Even a verbal approval of what is considered within constitutional agitation in England, is enough in India to have a man sent to jail.

URIYA PAPERS.

96. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 27th January learns that, on the 17th January, a public meeting was held in San Khemandi State in Ganjam, and that it was unanimously resolved that memorials be submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General of India and to the Madras Government, praying for amalgamating with Orissa the Uriya-speaking tracts in the Madras Presidency. The editor observes that many meetings of this kind are being held in Ganjam and that it is necessary that Government should properly consider the matter.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 27th, 1912.

97. The *Sambalpur Hitaisini* [Bamra] of the 20th January publishes in *extenso* the Uriya Memorial, which the people of Ganjam intend to submit to His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, praying for the amalgamation of the district of Ganjam, except Chikakole, and the Vizagapatam Agency, with Orissa at this opportune time of territorial redistribution. The editor supports the views of the Memorialists.

SAMBALPUR
HITASHINI,
Jan. 27th, 1912.

98. From the proceedings of a meeting of the Balasore National Society at the town hall of Balasore on the 21st January under the presidency of Babu Radha Charan Das, in which it was resolved that all the Uriya-speaking districts might be retained with Bengal or incorporated in the new province of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, that, in case the latter course be taken, the summer residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the new province might be fixed at some convenient place on the Orissa coast, and that Orissa might be retained within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court and the Calcutta University, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 27th January infers that the administrative change entailing the separation of Orissa from Bengal does not satisfy the Uriyas, that it is loyally agreed to by them—because it is the Royal command, which they are prepared to obey at any cost.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 27th, 1912.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Jan. 27th, 1912.

99. Referring to the discussion that is going on regarding the establishment of a new High Court at Bankipore, the proposed new High Court. *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 27th January endorses the resolution of a meeting of the Orissa Landholders' Association, held at the Cuttack Town Library Hall on the 21st January, to the effect that a separate High Court is unnecessary and that if it ever be established, Orissa should be retained within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court. But if this is not to be, then the new High Court may be established at a place more central than Bankipore.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 10th February 1912.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 10th February 1912.

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REPORT

NATIVE-BORN IN ENGLAND

Week ending 28th Feb 1912

1912

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1911.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 47, Brahmin	3,000
2	"Bihar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Manmotho Nath Roy	600
3	"Biharee" ...	Bankipore	Do.	Sihya Sankar Sahai, samindar and pleader of criminal court, Patna	700
4	"Bengalee" ...	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banerji and Kali Nath Roy.	About 6,500
5	"Bihar" ...	Patna	Monthly	Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Parshad, Kayastha, pleader, age 62.	300
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	Calcutta	Daily	Prish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 43, and Kailash Chandra Kanjilal, pleader, Small Cause Court, also contributes.	700
7	"Indian Echo"	Ditto	Weekly	Kunju Behary Bose, age 45, Kayastha...	600
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Do.	Kesab Chandra Banerji, B.A., age 46, Brahmin.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 63, head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Not known	500
11	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Bidyanand Moklar, of Mohalla Mura-pore, Kayastha, age 40 years.	500
12	"Musalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhamma-dans.	800
13	"Reis and Bayyet"	Do.	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 60 years, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
14	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Chandra Roy Chaudhuri, Head Master of a Government College.	500
15	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Surendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 39 years	2,000
16	"Comrade"	Ditto	Do.	Mr. Mahomed Ali, B.A. (Oxon), a Muhammadan, age 39 years.	2,000

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ESTATE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
BY THE NEGRO LAND INVESTMENT

(Listed as of January 1911)

No.	Name of Landholder	Address	Value	Remarks
1	James H. Smith	1234 1st St. N.W.	100.00	
2	John A. Jones	567 2nd St. N.W.	75.00	
3	William B. Brown	890 3rd St. N.W.	120.00	
4	Robert C. White	1122 4th St. N.W.	90.00	
5	Thomas D. Green	1345 5th St. N.W.	110.00	
6	Charles E. Black	1567 6th St. N.W.	85.00	
7	Frank F. Gray	1789 7th St. N.W.	130.00	
8	George G. Hall	1901 8th St. N.W.	95.00	
9	Henry H. King	2123 9th St. N.W.	105.00	
10	Isaac I. Lee	2345 10th St. N.W.	115.00	
11	James J. Martin	2567 11th St. N.W.	125.00	
12	John K. Nelson	2789 12th St. N.W.	135.00	
13	William L. Owen	2901 13th St. N.W.	145.00	
14	Robert M. Parker	3123 14th St. N.W.	155.00	
15	Thomas N. Quinn	3345 15th St. N.W.	165.00	
16	Charles O. Reed	3567 16th St. N.W.	175.00	
17	Frank P. Scott	3789 17th St. N.W.	185.00	
18	George R. Taylor	3901 18th St. N.W.	195.00	
19	Henry S. Vance	4123 19th St. N.W.	205.00	
20	Isaac T. Ward	4345 20th St. N.W.	215.00	
21	James U. Webb	4567 21st St. N.W.	225.00	
22	John V. Wright	4789 22nd St. N.W.	235.00	
23	William W. Young	4901 23rd St. N.W.	245.00	
24	Robert X. Zane	5123 24th St. N.W.	255.00	
25	Thomas Y. Adams	5345 25th St. N.W.	265.00	
26	Charles Z. Baker	5567 26th St. N.W.	275.00	
27	Frank A. Carter	5789 27th St. N.W.	285.00	
28	George B. Davis	5901 28th St. N.W.	295.00	
29	Henry C. Evans	6123 29th St. N.W.	305.00	
30	Isaac D. Fisher	6345 30th St. N.W.	315.00	
31	James E. Gibson	6567 31st St. N.W.	325.00	
32	John F. Hall	6789 32nd St. N.W.	335.00	
33	William G. Ingram	6901 33rd St. N.W.	345.00	
34	Robert H. Jones	7123 34th St. N.W.	355.00	
35	Thomas I. Keith	7345 35th St. N.W.	365.00	
36	Charles J. Lester	7567 36th St. N.W.	375.00	
37	Frank K. Martin	7789 37th St. N.W.	385.00	
38	George L. Nelson	7901 38th St. N.W.	395.00	
39	Henry M. Owen	8123 39th St. N.W.	405.00	
40	Isaac N. Parker	8345 40th St. N.W.	415.00	
41	James O. Quinn	8567 41st St. N.W.	425.00	
42	John P. Reed	8789 42nd St. N.W.	435.00	
43	William R. Scott	8901 43rd St. N.W.	445.00	
44	Robert S. Taylor	9123 44th St. N.W.	455.00	
45	Thomas T. Vance	9345 45th St. N.W.	465.00	
46	Charles U. Ward	9567 46th St. N.W.	475.00	
47	Frank V. Webb	9789 47th St. N.W.	485.00	
48	George W. Wright	9901 48th St. N.W.	495.00	
49	Henry X. Young	10123 49th St. N.W.	505.00	
50	Isaac Y. Zane	10345 50th St. N.W.	515.00	

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

277. Discussing foreign affairs, the *Comrade* says the fate of Morocco, Tripoli, and Persia furnishes a tale, if not a moral, that could hardly be improved upon even by the

Foreign affairs.

ancient chronicler of romance and impossible adventure. Will the same fate overtake China? Will even this great Empire in the convulsions of a new birth fall a helpless prey to the omnivorous Powers of Europe before its desire for a strong, free and healthy development comes to fruition? The journal has no desire to treat the entire Russian people as a race apart, devoid of the commonest attributes of decency, and it has nothing but sympathy for the Russian masses which are groaning under intolerable misery and despair. But the Russian Government, as it exists to-day, is the greatest danger to the peace of Asia and of the world. It stands for ruthless tyranny at home and most brutal aggression abroad. It has even put forth its immense military strength to crush the weak with the wanton gusto of the coward. Its unbridled lust for brute dominance over everything and everywhere constitutes the vilest chapter of guilt and scandal in modern history. The Eastern races from Turkey to China, whose life has just begun to throb with the pulsations of new hope and desire, are threatened by this monster, with imminent danger of absolute extinction. If their hopes and ideals endure, and if their hearts have been touched with unquenchable fire, they may yet know how to make good their claim to live; and who knows but that they may be driven to unite against their common enemy and save themselves and the fruits of peace and civilisation some day by hunting this foul octopus out of existence?

278. The *Comrade*, in publishing a letter of a correspondent, writes as follows:—"We fully agree with our correspondent that we should now actively appeal for funds for

The Turkish Relief Fund.

the war sufferers in Tripoli. Our 'self-denying ordinance' held good only so long as the 'misleaders' had not displayed their utter incapacity to lead public opinion. Then we had felt sure that the collections would prove 'an excellent index of the extent to which the sufferings of the Mussalmans abroad are felt by their co-religionists in India.' But since the 'leaders' have abdicated their thrones, every well-wisher of the people has a duty to lead them aright. Let us assure these retiring monarchs that they shall never regain the seats of the mighty and we shall be able to say, as Cromwell said of his Parliament, 'not a dog barked when they departed.'"

279. Discussing Persian affairs, the *Comrade* writes as follows:—"A truer test of regard for the feelings of the Mussalmans would be the defence of Sir Edward Grey at

Persian affairs.

Sunderland. There this solemn preacher of platitudes told his audience in the funereal tone that passes for statesmanship that he could not approve of 'the maximum of interference which would mean the minimum of friendship,' because such policy 'would leave us without a friend in Europe.' Friends in Asia may not count, but hitherto the only friends of Sir Edward Grey in Europe have proved their affection by using him as a tool in buying Germany off from Morocco, and raiding Persia; and one of them has set a seal on this beautiful pact, first, by refusing assistance to Sir Edward when he mustered enough courage to rattle the sabre against Austria more than three years ago, and, next, by buttressing her own position in Persia in the recent Russo-German Agreement following the Potsdam interviews of a year ago. The test of British consideration for Islam would be the voluntary evacuation of Egypt. But we shall be told that this would be a breach of faith towards those who have invested money there on the expectation of a permanent British occupation."

280. Discussing Persian affairs, the *Mussalman* regrets that though Indian Mussalmans keenly feel in the matter, they have

Ibid.

not sufficiently given expression to their feeling to impress upon the British Government the urgent need of a satisfactory solution of the Russo-Persian problem. The journal holds, as it has always held, that it is Great Britain's mistaken policy that has given Russia a free hand in Northern Persia. It is that policy that has enabled Russia to embarrass the

COMRADE.
26th Jan. 1912.

COMRADE.
27th Jan. 1912.

COMRADE.
27th Jan. 1912.

MUSSALMAN.
2nd Feb. 1912.

Persian Government every now and then, and it is the same policy that has made government impossible in that country. If the independence of Persia be gone (God forbid) and if Russia firmly establishes herself in the north of the country, that would not only be an irreparable loss to the Moslem world but Britain too will have to rue the day when her Foreign Secretary inaugurated the mistaken policy.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
29th Jan. 1911.

281. Discussing Chinese affairs, the *Hindoo Patriot* wishes the war-clouds may not appear on the horizon again, and that the people may have the form of government which they most like, and at the price which they have already paid.

Chinese affairs.

BENGALER,
31st Jan. 1911.

282. In commenting on the memorial submitted by the Imperial Generals to the Throne, demanding a constitution and a republic, and the appointment of Yuan-Shi Kai as

Ibid.

High Commissioner in Peking, the editor of the *Bengaler* says that the Powers are also beginning to realise that the establishment of a republic in China is as good as certain. The editor can only hope that the Throne will make no further delay in submitting to the inevitable, and that the two parties will co-operate whole-heartedly to restore peace in the country.

INDIAN MIRROR,
1st Feb. 1911.

283. Discussing Russian affairs, the *Indian Mirror* says that it is intolerable that, with a Liberal Government in power, Great Britain should have to stand calmly by while

Russian affairs.

Russia seizes one after another of the rich provinces of Asia, throttles the independence of struggling nations, destroys the integrity of ancient states, and threatens the strategical security of the Indian Empire. The deliberate fashion in which the undoing of Persia has been brought about is exasperating to all lovers of freedom. The worst of it is that Great Britain is a party to the cruel deed, and may even be sharing in the spoils. It would be bad enough if Russia had done this thing on her own responsibility without any other Power being a party to it. But England is embroiled in it too, whilst all the time the Government joins in the hypocritical profession that there is no intention of disturbing the territorial rights of the victim!

And now comes the turn of China. Everyone expected that one or other of the European Powers would not be long in taking advantage of the position in which the great people find themselves. It is in accordance with the usual order that Russia should make the first grab. Who will be the next claimant? England perhaps, with eager eyes on Tibet, followed by Japan, Germany and France, all of whom, have the privileges of next-door neighbours.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BENGALER,
31st Feb. 1911.

284. In commenting on His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to East Bengal, the *Bengaler* says that unhappily even to the last, the mischievous interference of a section

The Indian police.

of the police was in evidence. The Secretary of the Naraingunge People's Association had apparently put up a large gate at the *ghat* with the placard "United Bengal greets our Viceroy." This was apparently "a controversial matter," as controversial matters are understood in East Bengal, and a Police Sub-Inspector served the Secretary with a notice to remove it. The Secretary, very properly as the journal thinks, declined to comply with the requisition. Fortunately wiser counsels prevailed and the police did not think fit to take any further action in the matter. The incident is significant of the temper which has infected some of those who are in authority in East Bengal.

INDIAN MIRROR,
1st Feb. 1911.

285. In commenting on the organization of a volunteer police force, the *Indian Mirror* publishes the following article:—

Organisation of a volunteer police force.

"With the dawning of a brighter day one is emboldened to suggest that the time has come for associating the people with the preservation of peace in great cities like Calcutta. The Calcutta Police force, for instance, is admittedly inadequate in dealing with large gatherings. Why not organise, as an auxiliary thereto, a volunteer

police force? The force may be placed under the supervision and guidance of the Commissioner of Police and its ranks may be thrown open to respectable citizens of all castes and classes. Anglo-Indians and Eurasians have their own Volunteer organizations and they may not like to associate with 'natives,' but all other sections of the community may be expected to join shoulders for such an object. Young Bengal has proved his usefulness as a holiday volunteer, and if he is trusted and directed rightly, he will prove himself a very useful citizen."

286. In commenting on the notification which was issued by the police on the 27th January in connection with His Excellency's visit to Dacca, the *Mussalman* states that

The Dacca Police.

it is distrust that alienates the people from their rulers, and officers from whom such measures emanate are friends neither of the Government nor of the people. The journal is of course glad that the ill-advised notification was immediately withdrawn, but those responsible for its issue ought to be departmentally dealt with.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

287. Commenting on the subject of restriction of admission to students other than graduates to the Law College, the

Restriction of admission to students other than graduates to the Law College.

editor of the *Comrade* says that if there was no law about contempt of court, he would point out a dozen Honourable Judges of the High Courts and

the Chief Courts whom he longs to get at and dissolve into thin air. But he confesses his murderous propensities have been kept remarkably under control, and the Honourable Judges should thank the Lord for having given him so much reason and self-control. But he cannot be equally grateful to the Creator for the lack of reason and self-control in the Honourable Judges of the Punjab Chief Court who have ordered the "constructive murder" of lawyers in that Province. Although this drastic action is unworthy of a class of people who are generally credited with a judicious temper and training, he must say it is quite in consonance with the autocracy of the Bahadur North. What Calcutta and Bombay and Madras, which have such a plethora of lawyers, will not dream of doing, the Punjab and the United Provinces would immediately resolve upon and carry out.

288. The editor of the *Bengales* says that there is a strong rumour in very well-informed circles that it is under the contemplation of the Government of India to create a

Rumoured Judicial Commissionership for Assam.

Judicial Commissionership for Assam on the Oudh

model, so that the new Frontier Province may be independent of the Calcutta High Court and form a self-contained Administration. Although the editor cannot vouch for the accuracy of this information, he feels it his duty to give currency to the rumour, so that the people of Assam may be prepared for this *coup d'etat*. This is a land of surprises, and it may so happen that one fine morning the people of Assam may wake up and find a cut-and-dried Bill introduced in the Viceroy's Council and a Judicial Commissionership forthwith established in the wilds of Assam. The editor cannot think of a greater calamity to the people of Assam, and specially to that of Sylhet, where the land tenures are notoriously complex, than this threatened removal of the Province from the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court, which the people have learnt to regard as the palladium of justice and of their liberties. It would be a highly retrograde measure, and the people will very naturally look upon it as an invasion of their rights and liberties. The editor may point out to the authorities that if there be any truth in the rumour, they should at once give up the idea as it is calculated to create great dissatisfaction and cause no little irritation. If they now choose to stir up a hornet's nest, they should not afterwards complain of the buzzing.

289. Commenting on the violation of the Sunset Regulation by the Rev.

The Sunset Regulation.

John Cowan, the *Mussalman* admires the valiant missionary for his keen sense of right and wrong,

and the Executive ought to think whether such a circular ought to remain in force any longer. The journal asks whether the sentence would have been so light if the transgressor had been an Indian.

MUSALMAN,
2nd Feb. 1912.

COMRADE,
20th Jan. 1912.

BENGALUR,
1st Feb. 1912.

MUSALMAN,
2nd Feb. 1912.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Feb. 1912.

290. In commenting on the sentences passed by the Second Presidency Magistrate on three Eurasians for causing the death of a coolie, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* appreciates the righteous indignation of the Magistrate at the conduct of the accused; only it apparently oozed out,—at least a very large portion of it,—when he pronounced the sentence. Imagine that 6 months' rigorous imprisonment was considered an adequate punishment for a man who had caused the death of a fellow-being in a manner which cannot but cause discontent. And the section under which the Magistrate convicted him provided 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The case, the journal trusts, will attract the serious attention of the Local, as well as the Supreme, Government. It reminds one of a gift of the late King-Emperor who came out to this country in 1875 as Prince of Wales. Of course, it was an indirect gift, for His Royal Highness could not meddle with the administration of India.

TELEGRAPH,
3rd Feb. 1912.

291. In commenting on the appeal of one Hamid against the order of transportation for life passed by the Sessions Judge of Alipore, which resulted in his acquittal, the *Telegraph* writes:—"As the reader is perfectly aware, the number of such painful cases is by no means small nor are they getting scarce, in spite of the constant criticism and comment of the Indian press. The matter is indeed assuming the proportions of a scandal, and it is, therefore, that we beg to invite the serious and early attention of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India to it in the hope that they would lose no time in doing something effective to put a stop to it."

TELEGRAPH,
3rd Feb. 1912.

292. In commenting on the selection and appointment of four more Judges to the Calcutta High Court Bench, the *Telegraph* says the public were eagerly expecting that at least one of the four seats would go to a vakil. It is undeniable that since the days of Prannath Pandit all the vakil Judges, whether permanent or temporary, have given universal satisfaction in the discharge of their onerous and responsible duties. Both in the High Court and district courts there are at least a score of vakils who would adorn any Bench, and the journal cannot see why their claims have been overlooked in the present instance. In fact, in civil cases, the vakils are far ahead of Barristers, whether European or Indian.

(c)—Jails.

BENGALER,
1st Feb. 1912.

293. In commenting on the treatment of political prisoners in India, the *Bengaler* writes as follows:—"We are compelled to say that the treatment of political prisoners in this country, so far as it has come to our notice, is very different. It is more or less rigorous imprisonment of a very severe kind, worse than what often falls to the lot of the ordinary criminal. Not long ago we reported in these columns the story of the confinement of an under-trial political prisoner. He was kept in solitary confinement for months together—he was given bad and inadequate food—he was marched from one place to another with a rope tied round his waist—he was subjected to the indignities of a convicted malefactor of the worst kind and after more than six months' confinement, during which he lost considerably in weight, he was released, as there was no evidence against him. The case was reported to Lord Morley. We thought we had seen the last of this kind of treatment. But unfortunately it is not so; and the story, as told by an ex-political prisoner who was confined in the Hazaribagh Jail for over two years, is a painful story of hardship and severity which must excite a feeling of honest indignation in the breast of every right-thinking man. There were 18 political prisoners confined in the Hazaribagh Jail. Two having been released, there are now 16 such prisoners. They were all confined in solitary cells, where they had to pass the twenty-four hours of the day with a break of half an hour in the morning and half an hour in the afternoon for exercise. Thus for only about an hour in the day these political prisoners found themselves in human company. For twenty-three hours they had to live alone, isolated from intercourse with others and subjected to the strictest rigours of prison discipline. The food that was allowed to them was food to which the

ordinary Bengali is not accustomed and which he would not touch if left to himself. The result was that they suffered in health and lost in weight. At times so many as 12 out of the 18 were in hospital. We are told that if they were sick, no change in the diet took place until the prisoner was seen by the medical officer, and the latter did not see them every day. At first the prisoners were made to work at the thread-mill, but that was only for a short time: subsequently light work was given to them. An ex-prisoner, who has just been released, tells us that an important letter which he addressed to his pleader was never delivered, with the result that a decree was obtained against him for a sum for which he was not liable. We appeal to the higher authorities to enquire into the facts which we have set forth."

(d)—Education.

294. In commenting on the progress of Bengal in commerce and industry, the *Hindoo Patriot* remarks that the learned professions are "packed to their utmost capacity." It is time that the young men of Bengal seriously thought of opening new avenues for the energies and abilities that are being wasted through the want of proper work and remuneration. The beginnings are surely difficult.

The progress of Bengal in commerce and industry.

HINDOO PATRIOT
3rd Feb. 1912.

295. In commenting on the decision of the Government of India to recommend to the Secretary of State the constitution of a University at Dacca, the editor of the *Bengalee* writes as follows:—"We have already protested against the idea of a separate University at Dacca, and we find that the suggestion has created a general feeling of anxiety and alarm in East Bengal. A distinguished leader of opinion, writing to us from East Bengal, says: 'I am more concerned about this University. It would be disastrous to our interests. I apprehend that under the new University the rising generation would be trained on a lower system and plane of education.' Our correspondent wires to us from Chittagong that 'public feeling is very strong here against the establishment of a separate University for Eastern Bengal. The Viceroy's reported suggestion to the Muhammadan deputation at Dacca to that effect is viewed with alarm by Hindus and Muhammadans alike here.' It is impossible to resist the force of these arguments. An educational partition is worse than a territorial partition; for it affects the mind of the community. As a separatist movement, it is far more effective and far more fraught with mischief. Not long ago, in the time of Sir Andrew Fraser a separatist movement in respect of the Bengali language was started. It elicited a storm of opposition so violent that the Government felt that the project should be abandoned. There is no necessity for a separate University at Dacca. The Muhammadan deputation never suggested it. The people of East Bengal do not want it. It will be fraught with mischief and will be disastrous to the cause of education and progress in East Bengal. We fear it is bound to rekindle the embers of controversy and agitation which the modification of the partition has allayed. We appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy to reconsider the matter and abandon a project which nobody wants and which every one condemns; and we are confident that we do not appeal in vain."

The constitution of a University at Dacca.

BENGALIAN,
4th Feb. 1912.

296. In commenting on the decision of the Government of India to recommend to the Secretary of State the constitution of a University at Dacca, the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot* says that a new University is not wanted by either of the two communities, Hindu and Moslem. Under these circumstances, what is the necessity, he fails to understand, for a separate University in opposition to public wishes? He appeals to the Viceroy, who has already earned the undying gratitude of the people by revoking the partition, to consult public feeling before coming to a final decision.

Ibid.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
5th Feb. 1912.

(h)—General.

297. In commenting on the great administrative changes announced at the Delhi Durbar, the *Comrade* writes:—"Another and a still more important reason is that the Mussalmans of these provinces have been hard hit by the announcement. The question of the partition from being a

Bengal Mussalmans and the Moslem League.

COMRADE,
27th Jan. 1912.

provincial concern had somehow come to be an All-India question, and its annulment demands the earnest consideration of the Mussalmans of all the provinces of India. Moreover, the Mussalmans of Bengal are not yet strong enough to be left exclusively to their own resources. This fact may not flatter the Mussalmans of Bengal, some of the prominent men among whom love flattery better than franker friendliness. But it is all the same a fact, and the joint family system of Islamic fraternity as well as of Hindu law is opposed to the dereliction of weaker brethren in a fierce struggle for existence which is characteristic of free competition, whether of Darwinian Evolution, the Manchester School of Economics, or the National Congress of educated India. We hope that the union of the two Bengals would be followed by the union of various Moslem organizations in the two provinces. But when the process of amalgamation commences, we trust three facts will be borne in mind by the organizers. In the first place, existing organizations should be used as far as possible instead of being neglected altogether. In the next place, two and not more than two organizations should be formed, one for the advancement of education and the other for the promotion of political interests, each with more or less exclusive and certainly distinct functions. And, finally, whatever new organizations are formed, they must not be wholly independent of Imperial organizations of the Mussalmans of India such as the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference and the All-India Moslem League. While the Hindus of Bengal seek to dominate the whole of India, and wish to lead public opinion 'from Calcutta to Peshawar,' it would be even more disastrous in the future than it has been in the past if the Mussalmans of Bengal cut themselves off from their co-religionists elsewhere, and stand up to proclaim 'Divided we stand, united we fall.' If in saying all this we have offended the Mussalmans of Bengal, our only apology is that we have always claimed to be their friends, never their flatterers.

BEHAR ADVOCATE,
29th Jan. 1912.

298. In discussing the subject as to the most suitable place for the seat of Government and the selection of Patna, the *Behar Advocate* asks whether the Government of India cannot act more in union with popular feeling and sentiments."

Patna as seat of the new Province.

BEHAR ADVOCATE,
29th Jan. 1912.

299. In commenting on the question of the separation of Behar from Bengal and the discussions in some of the Bengali and Anglo-Indian papers in Calcutta, the *Behar*

The Independence of Behar.

Advocate says:—"Our contemporaries may or may not accept it as they please, but we think they should be careful to make the bold statement that the separation of Behar and Orissa is not liked by the people of those provinces. Far from it. The thrill of joy that passed through Behar and Chota Nagpur when the announcement of the separation was made, was universal."

HINDOO PATRIOT,
30th Jan. 1912.

300. The *Hindoo Patriot* has a word to say to its Mussalman fellow-

The Central Muhammadan Association.

countrymen. The unfortunate incidents of the last few years should be buried in oblivion, and the two communities should go hand in hand, as in the past, in the path of progress. The interests of the two communities are essentially identical, when one views them from a loftier standpoint. "Situated as we are, Hindus and Moslems, we cannot afford to remain separate from one another for a long time." Isolation will very greatly hamper the growth of the two communities. So the journal hopes the responsible Moslem leaders will now direct their attention towards a common programme. At least those points where the divergence of the two may increase, should be avoided by the Hindus as well as the Mussalmans. Muhammadan interest has been sufficiently safeguarded and the growing importance of the community will always receive its fair share of attention from the rulers. It is clearly laid down in the Despatch of the Viceroy, so the journal hopes its Mussalman brothers will now consider the question with full regard to the altered circumstances. After the territorial redistribution, the Muhammadans cannot keep aloof, and the two communities must come into closer touch. In larger questions of public utility the Hindus and the Muhammadans will have to take the same view, and the amity, which was undisturbed only five or six years ago, must be restored. It is time, therefore, the journal urges again, that all differences should sink and Hindus and Moslems should work for their common weal as comrades in the selfsame cause.

301. Commenting on the re-partition of Bengal, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* says that the English people have an expression "bitter-sweet," which is a climbing

Re-partition of Bengal.

hedge-plant, whose root, when chewed, has first a bitter, and then a sweet, taste. The re-partition of Bengal has, however, proved a "sweet-bitter" to the Bengalis: it is sweet first, and bitter afterwards. The people swallowed its sweet to their hearts' content as soon as the announcement of the change was made. They danced in the fulness of their hearts like drunken men, and they were perfectly justified in doing so; for, the re-union of the Bengali-speaking divisions of new Bengal with those of the old is an inestimable blessing, and the Bengali nation would never be able to repay the debt they owe to their good Viceroy and their beloved King-Emperor for conferring this boon on them. A dread nightmare was sitting on the Bengali Hindus in Eastern and Northern Bengal in the shape of an unsympathetic police rule and Muhammadan domination, and emasculating them as an intellectual race. By restoring them to their original position, His Excellency has earned the eternal gratitude of the Bengalis in all parts of the Empire.

But if they enjoyed the sweet in the beginning, they have now to taste the bitter. The very day the news of the re-partition of Bengal was published in the press, the journal warned them that if the measure had its very bright side, it had its dark points too; that while they should rejoice at what they had got, they should be prepared to weep for what they were losing; and every Bengali who has eyes to see is now realizing the grave nature of the mischief which is bound to result from the separation of Bengal from Behar.

Continuing, the journal notes the following "grave evils" which, it says, will inevitably follow the separation of Bengal and Behar.

First, as stated above, a large number of Bengalis will be banished from their native province, though they are anxious to remain with their kith and kin, and their hard lot can better be imagined than described. They will be practically in the same position as the Bengali-Hindus in Eastern and Northern Bengal were during the partition days.

Secondly, to-day or to-morrow the Calcutta High Court is bound to be split up into two and this will be a national calamity—a calamity which cannot be regarded with equanimity by any one who has a drop of love for Bengal.

Thirdly, there being not a healthy spot in Bengal, and the chances of a Bengal Civilian being appointed a Lieutenant-Governor in future, only remote, it would be difficult to persuade officers to serve here. Thus, though they have got an excellent Governor, he will find it very difficult to govern the province with such indifferent subordinates. Indeed, very few of the latter will have any heart in their work, as many of them must be prepared to retire after, say, twenty-five years' service with their health completely broken down.

Then comes the most vital question of the administrative cost. Is it possible for Bengal with its indebted zamindars, half starving middle classes, and poor and malaria-stricken agriculturists to maintain a Presidency Government, and also to find sufficient money for sanitary, educational and other important purposes? Behar which, besides its permanent plague and malaria, has its periodical famines, is even in a worse condition than Bengal in meeting the cost of a full-fledged Lieutenant-Governorship. It will be a crushing burden for her.

Every one knows the Government of Lord Minto had to make large contributions for the maintenance of the Governments of both Eastern and Western Bengals. Without such contributions, the former would have collapsed and the latter would have been ushered into the ante-chamber of the insolvency court. It is not, therefore, drawing on the imagination to say that it is hardly possible for Bengal and Behar to support two separate costly Governments and find money for internal improvement.

The Government of India will thus have to make large grants for the efficient administration of these two provinces, and its financial position is not as good as it was under Lord Minto. It has also to meet the additional cost of carrying on the Chief Commissionership of Assam. All these financial burdens might have been avoided, if the two Bengals, Behar and Orissa had been kept together under one Government on the lines of the Sind system.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA
1st Feb. 1912.

BHARAT,
2nd Feb. 1912.

302. The editor of the *Behar* is sincerely grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy for having declared in no uncertain voice that no portion of the new province of Behar will be transferred to Bengal. Such a declaration, the editor is confident, will bring peace and contentment among the localities concerned. Now that the controversy has been set at rest, he cannot help condemning the actions of those Bengali gentlemen who are responsible for creating a most unwarranted tempest in a tea-pot. The whole agitation was worked by a few Bengalis in Behar, and they were helped and encouraged by their friends in the Bengali press.

BHARAT,
2nd Feb. 1912.

303. Nand Kishore Lall, a correspondent to the *Behar*, discourses at length on the constitution of the Council of the new Province and says he is personally against any representation in the Council on the basis of sect or religion. He thinks it was a great mistake on the part of the Government to have swerved from its principle of strict religious neutrality, but having given a special representation once, it would be impolitic to withdraw it, especially at the present juncture in the new province, where the relations between the Hindus and Muhammadans on the whole have been so remarkably good.

With reference to the European planters of Behar, he suggests that they may be allowed to elect one member to the Council. It might be urged that the Tirhut District Board as it is at present constituted, will invariably return a planter, and therefore it is not necessary to provide an electorate for this class. But he hopes that with the constitution of a new Government in Behar and the spread of local self-government in its true sense, the monopoly of the European planter in the District Board of Tirhut will become a matter of the past, and the Indian members of the District Board will have as good a chance to be returned from that constituency as the European planters.

INDIAN NATION,
5th Feb. 1912.

304. In commenting on the proposal made by the *Advocate* of Lucknow to devote three lakhs of rupees for the establishment of first-class daily newspapers in English, Hindi, and Urdu in Delhi, the new capital of India, the *Indian Nation* says that the Government of India is going to spend over six crores of rupees in removing the capital to Delhi. Is it too much to expect from the people of the Punjab and the United Provinces to get together at least three lakhs of rupees to have first-class daily newspapers in English, Hindi, and Urdu? The provinces that can organize solely through Indian management banking concerns, which are carrying on business with a capital of several crores of rupees, surely can find money for running newspapers at Delhi and thereby strengthening the press in Upper India.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
30th Jan. 1912.

305. The *Indian Empire* says that after all Bengal will know peace. After unrest for over six years, after so much of so-called sedition and anarchism, so much of police espionage and State trials, so many house-searches and "political" dacoities. With the reversal of the partition of Bengal and the creation of a Governorship and a Presidency composed of the two Bengals and with the message of hope the King-Emperor himself promulgated in the land, the people have been amply repaid for their trials during the last six years, and the announcement of the appointment of Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael as the first Governor of Bengal will bring satisfaction and confidence to the people's mind more than anything else.

BENGALER,
30th Jan. 1912.

306. The editor of the *Bengalee* says that the modification of the partition has once more disclosed to Hindus and Muhammadans the identity of their interests, and has made healthy co-operation between them not only possible, but natural. The editor has not the least doubt that a new era in East Bengal is beginning—an era of peace and concord and mutual co-operation, not only between the officials and the people, but between every section of the community.

BENGALER,
30th Jan. 1912.

307. Commenting on the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy at the Annual Dinner of the Geological and Mining Institute regarding the question of territorial redistribution and the division of the Bengal coal-fields, the editor of the *Bengalee*

remarks that it is disappointing and trusts that the matter will be reconsidered. The decision of the Government appears to be that the present boundaries will not be interfered with in any way, and that consequently Sylhet must remain with Assam, Manbhum and the coal-fields in the Sonthal Parganas with Behar. The editor ventures to point out that this is in contravention of the clear implication of the Government Despatch which makes language the test of administrative unity. All the Bengali-speaking races are to be included in Bengal, and the Hindi-speaking population in Behar. The Court language of Manbhum and the Sonthal Parganas is Bengali; and it is inconceivable that Bengali would be the Court language if it were not generally spoken by the people. The people of Sylhet speak Bengali and are regarded as foreigners by the Assamese. Surely they should not be incorporated into Assam, nor the Sonthal Parganas or Manbhum into Behar. To do so would be a distinct breach of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Government Despatch. A great healing measure like the modification of the partition should not be accompanied by a note of discord or dissent. It is not, indeed, enough to have the same rules and regulations for all the mining areas in both provinces. A great deal depends upon the *personnel* of those who administer the rules. More depends upon them than upon the rules themselves. Nor is the fact to be overlooked that the coals have to be shipped in the port of Calcutta, and if the coal-fields are to be a part of Behar a double set of offices in Calcutta and Bankipore will have to be maintained, with all the expense and inconvenience of a dual administration. His Excellency the Viceroy has shown himself keenly responsive to public opinion. The editor hopes His Excellency will not disappoint public expectation in this matter.

308. In commenting on the territorial redistribution of boundaries, the *Behar* says:—"We are further gratified to find that our Government—weak and poor as it would be in the beginning, compared necessarily with that of Bengal—has been spared the necessity and expense of looking out for its summer residence, for according to the utterance of our kind Viceroy, the district of Darjeeling would continue to form a portion of the Bhagalpur Division, and that being so, it will serve the purpose of being the summer capital of our Government. On no ground of linguistic or ethnological tests can the district of Darjeeling be claimed by Bengal as its monopoly. It belongs as much to Behar as it may to Bengal, and we are glad that the Government have decided not to disturb the existing territories and boundaries of the province. It is, therefore, a matter of sincere gratification to us that the government of Lord Hardinge has taken a most fair and favourable view of the situation, and has allowed the district of Darjeeling to be in Behar. Nothing could be more encouraging to a young province like ours."

BEHAR,
2nd Feb. 1912.

309. The *Star of Uttal* says that language is not so susceptible of change as religion. To found homogeneous and autonomous government, language, failing others, should be the guide. The placing of the Bengali speaking people under one government has led the Hindi-speaking people to ask to be placed together under the Behar Government, so the Uriya speaking people ask to be placed under one government with the capital at Cuttack.

STAR OF UTTAL,
3rd Feb. 1912.

310. In commenting on the *personnel* of the Executive Council of the new Government of Bengal, the editor of the *Bengales* regrets to have to say that Mr. Slacke is unpopular in Bengal, and his attitude in connection with the *Bakr-Id* riots and the Marwari deputation created a painful impression in the public mind. The appointment of Mr. Lyon is open to still more serious objection. Mr. Lyon possesses all the courtesy and urbanity of a perfect gentleman. His culture and manners make him one of the most prominent members of the Indian Civil Service. But the editor regrets to have to say—and this is a serious disqualification—that he is saturated with the spirit of Sir Bampfylde Fuller. Possessed of great abilities, he is a reactionary in Indian politics; and it is unfortunate that Lord Carmichael should be surrounded by men of his type among his colleagues and constitutional advisers. It is with very considerable reluctance that the editor has made these remarks, but he feels that in the interests of his countrymen and of the

BENGAL,
4th Feb. 1912.

Government which is about to be installed in Bengal, it is his duty to be plain-spoken about a matter of such vital importance.

BENGALUR,
4th Feb. 1912.

311. Referring to the speech of Mr. Peter Swan at the last meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in which he

described the reference in the recent despatches of the Government of India regarding ultimate autonomy in provincial affairs as "a dream, a nightmare, encouraged for base ends by the present Government," the *Bengalee* says:—"We should like very much to ask the law-advisers of the Crown in Bengal since when it has become lawful for a speaker or writer addressing the public to ascribe "base ends" to the Government of India. In the past we have been repeatedly told by high authorities that although it was perfectly legitimate to question the wisdom of particular measures of the Government or of a particular policy, the ascription of base and dishonourable motives stood on a different level and was clearly seditious. We can assure the Government of India, however, that unless they take steps to stop writings and speeches of the particular kind which are fast coming into vogue among a class of Europeans in this country, they must be prepared for troubles of a very serious kind in the near future. That, however, is the Government's concern. It is our concern seriously to ask the authorities if they are going to tolerate language such as that employed by this speaker, merely because it is a European who uses it. If a Bengali politician had, during the heat and turmoil of the anti-partition agitation, charged the Government of the day with having for base ends divided the Bengali speaking race, what advice would the law advisers of the Government have given? A Bengali newspaper, the *Karmayogin*, was actually prosecuted for publishing an article which contained not one word at all comparable to the language used by this speaker. It would admittedly be a disaster to the best interests of British rule in India if the impression were to spread among our people that the authorities are prepared to condone or overlook in the case of a European speaker or journalist language which they have in the past shown their determination to ruthlessly suppress in the case of Indian publicists or politicians. Yet within the last couple of months two Anglo-Indian newspapers have in at least one case each allowed themselves, apparently without exciting the indignation of the authorities, to use language which would never have been tolerated in Indian newspapers. And here we have a writer who has beaten our Anglo-Indian contemporaries hollow in the violence of his language. The Indian public have a right to know what steps the Government propose to take in regard to this speaker. If they take no steps, they will have only themselves to thank if the public draw their own inference. As regards the speaker's observations about autonomous government and things of that kind, we do not think it necessary to discuss them. Views such as he expresses are beneath contempt."

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
5th Feb. 1912.

312. In commenting on the recent administrative changes, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* expresses profound sorrow that the

Administrative changes. Viceroy, who sincerely wishes well of the people of this country, should find himself placed in such an awkward position before he has passed full one year in India. But such must be the result of governing a civilized country without consulting public opinion and ignoring it altogether when expressed; and it pains the journal extremely to observe that such shrewd, intelligent and liberal-minded statesmen as Lord Crewe and Lord Hardinge should adopt a policy of administering the affairs of India which perhaps they would be the first to deprecate in their cooler moments.

One mistake leads to another. The Viceroy's visit to Dacca has produced other unfortunate results, owing to the same cause, namely, the hatching of important public measures in secret without consulting those who are competent to advise. Indeed, His Excellency's granting a separate University to East Bengal has proved something like the last straw on the camel's back. For even Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea, who saw and made many others see nothing but unmixed blessing in the "boon" of re-partition, is disgusted, as the following extract from his speech at the Town Hall meeting last Saturday will show:—

"I feel it my duty to refer to a matter which has made a painful impression on the people of Bengal. You have read in the newspapers this morning that there is a proposal

to start a University at Dacca. I can only say that the announcement has created a sense of alarm and anxiety in the public mind. It will mean educational partition which will be fraught with the direst results to the province. Peace and conciliation, which formed part and parcel of the Royal boons, will be nullified. After peace has been proclaimed we don't want any more agitation. I hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will reconsider the matter. The Hindus do not want it, and the Muhammadans do not want. Then who wants it? Let peace reign, and for that let the apple of discord be at once thrown away from our midst." (Cheers).

There is no good in concealing the deplorable fact that the executive actions of the Government under the present Viceroy, though so sympathetic and kind-hearted, have created deep discontent, both among the Indian and European communities; and if they can combine for their self-protection from a sense of common danger, the result is bound to be a political tornado of a serious character.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

313. Commenting on the treatment of Indian settlers in South Africa,

Indians in South Africa.

the editor of the *Comrade* says that the only grievance of the Indians is that they are not allowed even "ordinary justice" in an integral part of the British Empire. The editor does not know how long this grievous wrong will continue to humiliate His Majesty's Indian subjects. If self-governing colonies cannot treat Indians on terms of equality, it is time the Indian Government revised its own laws in respect of colonials living in this country. They are certainly abusing the hospitality of this land, while their Governments are treating Indians as helots.

COMRADE,
20th Jan. 1912.

314. Commenting on the allegations made against His Highness the

Allegations against His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

the Gaekwar of Baroda, the *Comrade* writes as follows:—"But what is the crime of the Gaekwar that the whole of Fleet Street should be turning

out to supply judge, jury and hangman as well as the public prosecutor? That he was nervous and lacked grace? That he put on the purest of white raiments, just as the Nizam had appeared in plain black, instead of decking himself like a bridegroom? In spite of what the *Globe* and the *Saturday Review* have written, nobody would think for a moment that these are offences for which the second Ruling Chief of India should be punished. After the meanness displayed in the attacks on the Gaekwar, we cannot credit his detractors with leniency in their penal proposals. The only other conclusion that can legitimately be drawn, then, is that His Majesty and the safety of the Empire are being used merely as stalking horses behind which stand personal prejudice, spleen and the abhorrence of manliness and independence so characteristic of bullies.

COMRADE,
20th Jan. 1912.

"Have the Government of India no duty to perform at this moment? Do they feel no inconsistency between all that is going on at Baroda now and the famous Udaipur speech of Lord Minto which laid down the only correct policy in dealing with Protected States? If Baroda is honestly suspected of sedition, it is not men like Mr. Cobb that are required for the work. An officer of the attainments and position of Sir J. R. Dunlop Smith should have been placed on special duty, though it is a judicial officer of the temper and training of Sir Lawrence Jenkins that is really needed at Baroda.

"Rampur has it that the cause of all this mischief was not only the apparent discourtesy to His Majesty which the Gaekwar has had to explain, but that his views about the relationship in which he stands to the Governor-General have also not proved to the liking of Lord Hardinge. If that is so, it is not only a proper regard for personal popularity and for justice to His Highness the Gaekwar and to his State that should move His Excellency to intervene at this juncture, but also a due sense of justice to himself. It is not enough that men in high places should be just and judicious. The people whose destinies are placed in their hands should also believe them to be so, and we are confident that Lord Hardinge will not allow any lurking suspicion to remain in the minds of the people that his action or inaction is in any way tinged with personal pique. We say this as much out of regard for His Excellency as for

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and have too great a confidence in the Viceroy's appreciation of honest candour to fear that our remarks would not be well received."

BENGALUR,
30th Jan. 1912.

315. In commenting on the tribute of His Excellency the Viceroy to the loyalty of the Indian people at the Annual Dinner of the Geological and Mining Institute, the editor of the *Bengalee* writes as follows:—"The people of Bengal are grateful to His Excellency for this appreciation of their loyalty. We cordially join in the observation made by His Excellency that a new era of peace and progress has already dawned in the land, and that the clouds of suspicion and unrest have been dissipated. We trust that we are at the starting point of an epoch which will secure Bengal and India the inestimable blessing of autonomous self-government."

INDIAN EMPIRE,
30th Jan. 1912.

Dismissal of a clerk of the Registration Department at Ahmednagar.

316. The *Indian Empire* is at a loss to understand what officials of such high rank as that of Magistrates mean by the sorry exhibition of power and authority for such unnecessary purposes when a mere reprimand would have satisfied the ends of discipline and justice. Does such unnecessary severity on poor subordinates, the issuing of a general order to *salaam* all European officers, conduce to the popularity or prestige of district authorities or the Government.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
31st Jan. 1912.

317. The *Hindoo Patriot* desires to say a few words about the case of Rev. Mr. Cowan, who has taken upon himself the consequences of breaking the Sunset Notification. Mr. Cowan was warned and discharged at first, but he preferred imprisonment to stopping his preaching in the evening within half an hour of sunset. The notification was issued when meetings were held in the squares during the hours now forbidden. They were mainly political meetings, and the order was obeyed by the public. But the case which came up for trial was of quite a different nature, for the crowd which collected at the College Square did not evidently come to hear a political propagandist. No breach of peace could even be contemplated in such cases. The gentleman who was addressing the crowds these days, was simply preaching Christianity before an appreciative audience. The state of things is thoroughly altered now, so the operation of the circular could easily have been withheld without any apprehension of a breach of the peace. The gentleman has told the Magistrate in the clearest possible terms that he will preach the Gospel without caring for any consequences. But the motive with which he seems to be animated is above reproach. So the journal hopes the spirit of the law has been respected, and the technical non-compliance will not be a subject of criminal prosecution. This is, the journal repeats, a case absolutely free from the taint of political motives, so it will be a very commendable act on the part of the authorities, if they will withdraw the Sunset law.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
31st Jan. 1912.

318. Commenting on the speech of His Excellency the Viceroy at the Geological and Mining Institute, the *Hindoo Patriot* states that everybody hoped the Bengali-speaking population would be brought under the same administration. The despatch, which will be regarded as a great charter of popular rights in future, gave rise to such hopes; or at least this was the impression conveyed by the wording which the journal thinks is sufficiently clear on this point. Various suggestions were made in the columns of the press by the people whose interests have been affected. The journal, in common with its contemporaries, has expressed its views on this question. Bengal will now be left without any healthy district. This will undoubtedly prove a very great drawback to the Presidency. The Bengali-speaking people are no longer confined within the five divisions of Bengal proper, but they have settled for some generations in other districts where the Bengali element preponderates now. The people of Sylhet who have the same ethnic and linguistic claims, will not be able to remain with their kinsmen of Bengal. The people were unanimous, both Hindus and Mussalmans, and they fully made out their case before the Government. The news has therefore come upon the Sylhetees, as well as the Bengalis, as a surprise. Further, in many parts of Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Parganas, even the court language

is Bengali. So the journal hopes the Viceroy, who has sought to please all classes of people, will be pleased to reconsider this question, which, to the people of Bengal, has very far-reaching consequences. The journal hopes the final redistribution of the boundaries of the provinces will be settled in accordance with the principle laid down in the despatch.

319. In commenting on the subject of "plague in Bhagalpur," the editor of the *Amrita Basar Patrika* invites the prominent attention of His Honour Sir Frederick Duke and the

Plague in Bhagalpur.

Municipal Member of the Bengal Government to the following letter on the question of the appearance of plague in Bhagalpur and the utter helplessness of the people. The local Municipality is evidently failing in its duties if things are as they are reported to be. There could be no graver charge against any individual or body than that on account of any failure to perform their duties or any want of the sense of responsibility, men should die. But condemnation of any body will not cure the present situation. The suggestions put forward by our correspondent deserve the earnest and immediate consideration of the Government, and we are confident this will not be wanting:—

"Plague has appeared in the town in all quarters. People are fleeing in all directions. The number of deaths is on some days over 25. But the exodus is not due to the number of deaths so much as to the utter helplessness of the situation. The Municipality has no funds, and is practically doing nothing. Cases have been known in which dead bodies have not been removed for over 24 hours. If a man is attacked with plague, he has no plague doctor to attend to him. No, there is said to be a doctor of some kind; but what can a third-rate man do, and single-handed too? Disinfection and cleansing are done only nominally. The District Magistrate is on tour. People are looking forward to him to help them out of this dire situation. Mr. Hammond is a very kind-hearted man. The question may be put—what can he do? Why, he can do much. He can organize a strong working committee out of the Municipal Commissioners and the general public to adopt remedial measures. The Committee should (i) raise subscriptions from the public, (ii) appoint disinfecting gangs with Municipal Overseers at their heads, (iii) appoint nursing gangs to attend to those who are sick, (iv) have another doctor of some experience on a pay of not less than Rs. 100 per month, (v) erect segregation camps and a plague hospital.

"I shall show that these things are not impracticable—(i) As for raising subscriptions, there should be no difficulty in raising Rs. 5,000 in a week in a place like Bhagalpur. (ii) The Municipal Overseers should be paid an extra allowance for this strain on them, and those who can combat the disease successfully in their respective jurisdictions, should be specially recognized by some reward at the end of the season. (iii) There are many devoted young men who may volunteer their services to render aid to suffering humanity: members of the Ramkrishna Mission may also be found available as they were once before. (iv) The doctor should be a Government servant who may be responsible to the Civil Surgeon. (v) Segregation camps are very urgently needed. At present people anxious to leave their houses on account of infection, cannot do so for want of such accommodation; and as for a hospital, there is no place where to take a plague-stricken patient. Of course, unless the segregation camps and the hospital are properly looked after, people would not go there.

"When plague first appeared in the country, extensive measures were adopted to combat it. It did some good. All the measures were not perhaps popular; but people have now learnt the value of some, and where they are willing to co-operate, why should not some of them be adopted?

"Some remedial measures will surely save some human lives. Why are they not adopted? First, because no one is taking the initiative, and secondly, because there is no money. The initiative should be taken by the District Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon, and as for money there are many benevolent people who would gladly contribute, once the subscription list goes round.

"We appeal to the Government to intervene in a matter in which the public will be found to co-operate."

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
SINGAPORE.
SINGAPORE.

BHARAT,
2nd Feb. 1912.

320. A correspondent of the *Behar* says now that there will be a separate Government for Behar and that it will soon become a distinct unit, it will be only just and proper that the portions subscribed by the men of Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa be made over to a separate Behar King Edward Memorial Committee which will be at liberty, in consultation with the subscribers, to spend the fund on some object touching the good of the people of the new province.

BENGAL,
20th Jan. 1912.

321. The *Bengalee* states that it has received so many communications from Eastern Bengal expressive of the deepest disappointment and dissatisfaction at the treatment which the public have received there in connection with the forthcoming visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Dacca that as a representative of public opinion it feels bound to give expression to the widespread feeling of irritation which has evidently been produced there by the most unsympathetic, if not actually hostile, attitude of the departing authorities in that part of the province.

The people of the new province who had suffered most during the past six years were naturally seeking for an opportunity to give vent to their enthusiastic feeling of gratitude towards a Viceroy to whom they primarily owed the redress of their great grievance, and now that such an opportunity presented itself upon the occasion of His Excellency's visit to the vanishing capital of the new province, how have the authorities dealt with the outburst of popular excitement?

The days of the new Province are happily numbered, and the journal would ask its kith and kin there to possess their souls in patience for the brief space of a few months. A parting kick is a parting kick and no more.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
30th Jan. 1912.

322. In commenting on the police notification issued in connection with His Excellency's visit to Dacca, the *Indian Empire* cannot understand the object of this novel notice if it be not to restrain the people from offering a hearty welcome and ovation to the Viceroy. The journal is glad, however, that wiser counsels prevail and that the Divisional Commissioner has rescinded the police order.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
31st Jan. 1912.

323. In commenting on His Excellency the Viceroy speech on the occasion of His visit both to Naraingunge and Dacca, the Editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the Hindus in Eastern Bengal have been restored to their original position, but he is proud to say that they never sought to dominate the Mussalmans in pre-partition days and would never do such a mean act now. It is very much to be deplored that the Mussalmans, during their brief period of triumph in Eastern Bengal after the partition, not only lorded it over the Hindus but did their very best to humiliate them at every step under the leadership and guidance of Nawab Bahadur Salimulla, though the distinguished ancestors of the latter had never made any difference between Hindus and Mussalmans.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Feb. 1912.

324. In commenting on the secrecy of the proceedings of the Dacca Muhammadan deputation that waited on His Excellency the Viceroy on the 31st January, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that when public matters are transacted in secret, they are calculated, as a rule, to arouse suspicion, and one must admit, sometimes the unreasoning suspicion of the people. This was, the journal believes, the first time that a deputation of a number of representative men waited on the Viceroy in connection with the affairs of the country, and it was found necessary not to take the public into confidence and let them know the nature of the deliberations held.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
2nd Feb. 1912.

325. In commenting on the Muhammadan deputation that awaited on His Excellency the Viceroy at Dacca, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is afraid that Eastern Bengal is not yet fit for or capable of maintaining a separate University; and it trusts His Excellency will be pleased to reconsider the matter before he recommends it to the Secretary of State.

TELEGRAPH.
2nd Feb. 1912.

326. In commenting on the article sent by Major-General Jeffreys to the *Review*, the editor of the *Telegraph* says that it is a fact which requires no demonstration that so long as the rulers do not agree to employing Indian talent and Indian material instinct in the higher ranks of the army and thereby give tangible proof of their sympathy with, and confidence in, the children of the soil, they cannot expect that reciprocity which, must always be the firmest bedrock of British supremacy in the East. It is undeniable that with a contented and grateful India behind her, England may well defy the whole world. He sincerely believes that General Jeffrey's article will receive the attention it deserves at the hands of the rulers.

W. SEALY,

Speci. Asstt. to the Deputy Insp.-Genl. of Police.

OFFICE OF THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPT.,
9, ELYSIUM ROW,
The 10th February 1912.

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